

Clarks = 13

THE CASE AGAINST LYNDON B. JOHNSON

In the Assassination of President Kennedy

by JOACHIM JOESTEN

(Author of five published trade books about the Kennedy Murder Fraud)

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A special, privately published supplement to the books

OSWALD : THE TRUTH

and

MARINA OSWALD

(Peter Dawnay Ltd., publishers, London, May 1967)

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Volume I

The Case Against Vice-President Johnson

(His Role Before the Assassination)

(Vol. II "The Case Against President Johnson" - His Role After the  
Assassination - will follow shortly )

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Published Somewhere in Europe

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Count One

CUI BONO ?

"Since Roman jurisprudence, two thousand years ago, a basic maxim of criminal investigation has been CUI BONO? Who gains? Who stands to benefit from the crime?

"That question has not been asked by the Dallas police.

"It has not been asked by District Attorney Wade.

"It has not been asked by the FBI.

"It is not being asked by the Warren Commission, for all one knows at this time."

Those were the opening lines of Chapter 13 ("Cui Bono?") of my first book on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, OSWALD: Assassin or Fall Guy?, which was published three months before the Warren Commission wound up its work.

As a matter of fact, the Commission never bothered to ask that all-important question and this failure alone suffices to stamp its ostensibly painstaking investigation as a sham and a fraud. For, CUI BONO? is the touchstone of honest intent in any inquest. Find the person who stands to benefit most from any given crime, and you have found the most likely suspect

Needless to say, CUI BONO? is not enough, all by itself, to establish guilt. But it is the strongest indication to start out from in any honest inquiry into a capital crime. It should be used, and has thus been used, for thousands of years, in all civilized countries, as the most reliable guidepost leading a criminal investigation in the right direction.

CUI BONO? serves to establish a presumption which can be overcome by an alibi or by conclusive counter-evidence, but which also must be overcome by the most likely suspect. To simply ignore this basic element of lawful inquiry, as the Dallas Police, the District Attorney, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Warren Commission have done with remarkable unanimity is, of itself, convincing proof of a conspiracy, in high quarters, to suppress the truth.

The Warren Commission, unable by its own account, to establish any kind of plausible motive in the case of its "presumed" culprit, Lee Harvey Oswald, simply let it go at that. It chose to look no further. In spite of the fact that my book, which the Commission studied very carefully, pointedly raised the CUI BONO? question, the seven sages, most of them trained lawyers, conspicuously shunned any contact with that guidepost towards truth and reality. They were commanded to be blind by the so-called reason of state and therefore had no use for a motive. They shrank away from the mere thought of CUI BONO? as though it were the plague.

The press, which in all its history has never played a more paltry role than it did in the Oswald case, also shied away from raising the overriding question of motive. None of those great muckraking reporters, crusading editors, opinion-making columnists and fearless commentators America used to be so proud of bothered to ask that simple, indispensable question: CUI BONO? If there were Pulitzer prizes for the best job in non-reporting and non-investigation, one would be hard put to it to pick the most deserving candidate. }



Being no longer a respectable member of the press, but an irresponsible rumor-monger, speculator, ghoul and kook, I alone raised the question of CUI BONO? and devoted a whole chapter of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? to it. Among other things, I wrote in that book:

"The hatred of Mr. Kennedy by the racists is well known; less well known is the hatred of certain Texas oil millionaires, such as H.L. Hunt, and the hatred of certain military leaders of whom General Walker was only the most notorious. They all feared that Mr. Kennedy, with his test-ban treaty, his neutralization of Laos, his dislike of Latin American militarists, and his quiet feelers towards Castro, intended to put an end to the Cold War, cut back the armaments budget and bring under control the Warfare State - that 'military-industrial complex' which President Eisenhower had excoriated, and warned the nation about, in his farewell address."

In the voluminous fan mail which I received after the publication of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? there also came a curious pamphlet entitled "LBJ - A Political Biography." Published by "Liberty Lobby," a notorious right-wing outfit, this pamphlet would not normally have retained my attention, except for the eye-catching unsigned note attached to it. This note read:

"If you wish to broaden your speculations on CUI BONO? -

Read this!"

So I read the pamphlet which turned out to be an extract from the book "A Texan looks at Lyndon," by J. Evetts Haley. I lost no time getting hold of a copy of the complete book which is sub-titled: A STUDY IN ILLEGITIMATE POWER. Although it was written by an arch-Conservative and, curiously enough, a pal of the ultra-Right leader, General Edwin A. Walker, I found this book, published in semi-clandestinity by the author himself (The Palo Duro Press, Canyon, Texas) utterly absorbing. Haley, a 66-year-old rancher, historian and politician (he <sup>more</sup> unsuccessfully ran for Governor of Texas in 1956) knows a great deal about the antecedents, background and character of his fellow countryman from Texas, Lyndon B. Johnson, than ever transpired into public knowledge. His unflattering portrait of Johnson as a man whose whole public career and private fortune (about 14 million dollars) are based on the exercise of "illegitimate power" is the more impressive because the author conspicuously fails to indict LBJ for the ultimate in illegitimate power, usurpation of the presidency. In the eyes of J. Evetts Haley, Lee Harvey Oswald is Kennedy's assassin and he was of course inspired by the Communists. Even Haley, who has done the most ruthless job so far of stripping the emperor of his resplendent clothes, shuns the question of CUI BONO? and complacently accepts the official version of what happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. But then, after all, he is a Texan, too, and so is his friend, General Walker. Future historians may wonder, though, how any member of their craft could possibly write a "Study in Illegitimate Power" having as its subject Lyndon B. Johnson and publish it in 1964, mind you, without ever even inquiring into the mere possibility that the assassination of President Kennedy may have been the last step on a long road to illegitimate power.

Some of Haley's associates in "Liberty Lobby," however, appear to have indulged in second thoughts on the matter, for what else could have been the meaning of their challenge to me: "If you wish to broaden your speculations on CUI BONO? - Read this!"



Not that the idea of "broadening my speculations" in the direction of LBJ had escaped my mind altogether until then. As a matter of fact, the very first thing I wrote about the assassination of President Kennedy was full of suspicion that the then Vice-President had something to do with it. That was a four-page, 2,000-word memo ~~MEMO~~ I dispatched from New York, on November 23, 1963, to Henri Nannen, editor-in-chief of Der Stern, Germany's biggest illustrated weekly, in which I pointed out that the official version of the Dallas tragedy was an obvious fraud, designed to cover up for the real pattern of events. In the first paragraph of that memo, I wrote:

"Lyndon B. Johnson has entered the White House at a moment a scandal of incalculable potentialities, that has been brewing for weeks, threatened to put an abrupt and irreversible end to his political career. This is hard, historical fact. Although it appears certain that this embarrassing fact will be hushed up on all sides, the truth some day is bound to come out."

The reference, of course, was to the Bobby Baker scandal, which I have considered all along the hidden key to the assassination, as will be set forth in detail in a following chapter. In my memo to Der Stern I recalled the basic facts of that scandal in which Lyndon B. Johnson had found himself deeply implicated (both on the financial and the moral sides of it) and also quoted Richard Nixon's prediction, uncannily made at Dallas, on November 21, 1963, that President Kennedy would "dump Lyndon" at the 1964 elections.

"Johnson, then, was going to be fired - politically," I wrote in that memo, "and as a result Kennedy was fired upon by means of a high-powered rifle."

After showing up the absurdities of the official version, which were plainly discernible from the start, I went on to say:

"Nobody appears to consider the self-evident fact that an assassination of this type cannot have been the work of a single individual. What is even more important, the elementary maxim CUI BONO?, which was a keystone even in Roman jurisprudence, was disregarded completely. Who benefited from the Dallas murder? The Soviet Union? Castro? No - the Dixiecrats did. And now their man is in the saddle (and the Baker scandal most likely will be swept under the rug). The guns of Dallas hit their target dead center with an accuracy unsurpassed in history."

Herr Nannen was so impressed with this memo that he immediately asked me to fly to Dallas and to carry on there a private investigation of what really had happened. He also cabled the necessary funds for that purpose and later signed a contract with me which provided for the publication in Der Stern of a series of three articles detailing my findings in Dallas, which ran counter, in almost every respect, to the official version. And, although Herr Nannen later reneged on this contract, apparently under official pressure, he thus set in motion a line of inquiry which so far has resulted in five books I have published about the assassination (six, including the present volume) and which eventually, I feel certain, will greatly help to bring out the truth.



I also meant to air my original suspicions of Lyndon B. Johnson in the CUI BONO? chapter of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, but my publisher, Carl Marzani, vetoed that project. I don't blame him for it, for even today it is practically impossible to find a commercial publisher who would dare to print "The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson," even though that case now is immeasurably stronger than it was in 1964. The reason is obvious: almost everywhere in the world, the heads of state are protected by the law against "libel," even though the charges levelled at them may be completely true. To be sure, in America the Chief Executive is not thus automatically protected but in practice he too, is inviolable because of unbreakable publishing taboos. There is a national consensus that the President can do no wrong (except for the trivial things that are used as ammunition in the political combat) - even though the wrong he is doing hit you right between the eyes.

Marzani was brave enough putting out a book that shocked officialdom speechless - and the press, too. I really can't hold it against him that he cut out the highly uncomplimentary remarks about LBJ which I had planned to include in the book.

Peter Dawnay, too, went the limit - especially for an Englishman - in publishing so explosive a book as Oswald: The Truth, and its companion volume, Marina Oswald, both of which squarely put the finger on the CIA and the FBI as the forces behind the assassination. But, of course, neither the CIA nor the FBI could have acted on their own in such a case. They had to have advance assurance of impunity and that assurance could come only from the man who was predestined to become Chief Executive the moment President Kennedy had died. And to put the finger on that man, publicly, was no more possible for Peter Dawnay than for Carl Marzani. Thus the ultimate conclusion of my inquiry had to be left for private publication.

If the afore-mentioned challenge from "Liberty Lobby" didn't exactly provide me with a fresh line of thought, it nevertheless helped to crystallize my conclusions. For even I, who never held authority in high esteem, had been somewhat reluctant until then, to think out what to this day remains unthinkable to all but a handful of people: that the only logical explanation of what happened at Dallas is predicated on the assumption that Lyndon B. Johnson masterminded the plot.

Here we come to a second important tenet of honest criminal investigation - a study of the character and antecedents of the prime suspect. If the pursuit of the CUI BONO? line of inquiry has led us towards a person with an obvious and strong motive for the crime, our next step must be to ask the question whether the suspect is capable of committing such a crime. What manner of man is he? Does his record show him to be inordinately ambitious, greedy and ruthless? Has the shadow of murder ever fallen across his path before? Could he be desperate enough to stake his whole career, his reputation, his fortune, perhaps even his life on the chance that the perfect crime he is planning proves really flawless?

And, in this particular case, the question must be asked: did the seizure and exercise of illegitimate power over the years so condition Lyndon B. Johnson that he would not hesitate to gamble his all on a final and decisive power grab? Does his record show Johnson to be capable of usurpation - even through murder? If I hadn't been satisfied on that point before, Haley's "A Texan looks at Lyndon" convinced me.



CUI BONO?, as I have said before, does not constitute all by itself conclusive evidence, but, in a case of murder apparently committed without motive, such as the Kennedy assassination, it is apt to lead the right way. To make light of this tried and tested instrument of criminology, as Edward J. Epstein has done in the December 1966 issue of Esquire magazine ("Who's Afraid of the Warren Report?") is cheap and irresponsible.

Epstein, in that article, compiled a list of 35 allegedly current theories about the assassination, a large proportion of which are manifestly absurd. In between such conspicuous "oddball" theories as the "Manchurian Candidate Theory," the "Domestic Quarrel Theory," the "Horrible Accident Theory," the "Oedipal Theory," the "Killer-Instinct Theory," the "Crystal Ball Theory," and the "Evil-Forces Theory," the author managed to slip in as an equally questionable No. 28 the CUI-BONO? Theory and did so in this manner:

#### "28. CUI BONO THEORY

Proponents: Izvestia, Trud, Joachim Joesten, Barbara Garson, Don B. Reynolds, Jack Ruby and others.

Thesis: Although not one shred of hard evidence has been uncovered to prove them right, many people have taken the "Who benefited?" line of pursuit and point an accusing finger at Lyndon Johnson.

"The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, after condemning the Warren Report as slanderous to Russia, hinted by sly innuendo that President Johnson may have been implicated in the assassination. They cite the soon-to-be published works of Joachim Joesten (seven volumes to be sold by subscription for \$ 200 ) which argues that Johnson has been covering up. The next day, Trud, the trade-union paper, made the accusation more forcefully."

Let us stop here for a moment. The intelligent reader will have noticed immediately that the purpose of this peculiar presentation is to discredit the CUI BONO Theory as a mischievous Soviet invention. By placing two Moscow newspapers ahead of my name as "proponents" of this theory, the impression is conveyed that, in advancing a theory which is in fact a time-honored instrument of classical criminology, I drew on Communist inspiration. This is but one step short of the low in argumentation reached by the CIA when it included my book Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, in an "inside report" presented to Congress in September 1965, among a list of books allegedly masterminded by a mystical Soviet "Department of Disinformation." And, to make it libel-proof, this bunk was inserted into the "Congressional Record" by a good friend of the CIA in the House of Representatives.

Where did Epstein get his information from, linking my name and my writings with something that seems to have been published in two Russian newspapers, but which I, for one, have never seen? Apparently his source was a dispatch from Moscow which appeared in The New York Times on September 1, 1966, that said in part:

"On August 17, the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia, printed a long article describing the theories of a writer described as a German-born American, whose name was given as Joachim Josten, in which President Johnson was accused of 'seizing power' and manoeuvring to cover up the 'ultra rightwing plot' to kill President Kennedy. On Aug. 25, the trade union paper Trud carried a further article on Josten and made the accusation more forceful..."



To this day, I don't know how my "soon-to-be published" works could have inspired comments in the Soviet press, and, frankly, I couldn't care less. What matters is that E.J. Epstein, by indiscriminately lumping together the fanciful and the rational, the absurd and the scholarly, and, on top of it all, by applying a coat of red paint to the Romans' CUI BONO?, has done a great disservice to the search for the truth which he pretended to serve when he wrote Inquest.

In the case of the Kennedy assassination, all normal rules of reasoning and inquiry have been thrown overboard. Those who argue that crimes are committed for a reason are derided as "kooks;" logic is thrown to the winds and the thousand-and-one improbabilities of the official version are simply charged off to coincidence, pure chance and the "erratic course" of history. Whoever dares to suggest that, through it all, a pattern shows that has occurred thousands of times in the annals of mankind is treated as a lunatic while the unquestioning believer in the official word gets top honors in the press.

Not long ago, there was that telling headline in Die Welt, one of Germany's most thoughtful newspapers: "Once again, the second man in the state has wrested power from the first." The reference was to the overthrow of President Ben Bella of Algeria by Colonel Boumedienne, in June 1965. Two years earlier, in commenting on the events of November 1963 in Dallas, Die Welt had not exhibited the same keen sense of history. But then, of course, America is not Africa.

Let the Russians chew to their heart's content on CUI BONO? Let a handful of rumor-mongers and troublemakers look for hidden forces behind the assassination. Right-thinking Americans will be satisfied to believe, with William Manchester, that Kennedy was the victim of a lone nut who went berserk and killed the President of the United States for no other reason than because his wife, the night before, had refused him her love.

#### Count Two

##### Johnson: Tool of the Oil Magnates

In a country and era governed by common sense, CUI BONO? would have been enough to establish a reasonable presumption that Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, whose desperate longing for the White House was no secret in political circles, had something to do with the violent removal of its lawful tenant. On the strength of that argument one would be justified in taking a long and hard look at Johnson's background and career, his backers and associates, his steady climb to power and, above all, the way he managed to become a multimillionaire during a lifetime of public service, so-called.

Three weeks after the assassination of President Kennedy, The New York Times, in an article entitled "Action on Oil," (The News of the Week in Review, Dec. 15, 1963) noted:

"Nowhere is oil a bigger political force than Texas, producer of 35 percent of the nation's oil and possessor of half of its obtainable oil reserves. As a Texan in Congress, Lyndon B. Johnson was a strong advocate of oil industry causes - low import quotas and the 27 1/2 per cent tax allowance for depletion of oil reserves..."

That was putting things rather mildly. Fact of the matter is that Lyndon B. Johnson, throughout his long political career, has been the



most unabashed servant of the oil interests in Congress, the staunchest defender of what Newsday on Feb. 8, 1964 called the "iniquitous depletion allowance on oil and gas wells."

As Senate Majority leader, Johnson was able powerfully to influence legislation in a sense beneficial to the oil industry and he never failed to do so. In the House of Representatives, meanwhile, his old crony and fellow-Texan Sam Rayburn held a similarly dominant position as Speaker of the House. Between them, this pair of oil-minded Texans did a remarkable job of beating down all attempts in Congress to curtail the oilmen's "iniquitous" tax privileges or to make the industry, as a whole, subservient to the national interest. In the words of J. Evetts Haley, himself a Texan and a conservative one at that, "With Rayburn's ready help he (Johnson) ingratiated himself with Texas oil men by defending the depletion allowance. Yet Johnson's support of depletion was not for free. It gained him the animosity of many party radicals, such as Senator Proxmire, but it paid off in Texas, where he and Rayburn shook down the subservient fat-cats 'for the good of the party,' or sometimes simply in gratification of personal vanity and pride in life-long tenure on the public payroll..."

At the start of the year 1963, America's oil interests, for the first time, were in for trouble. Two of the industry's most powerful props in Congress, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator Robert S. Kerr (Oklahoma) had died and the third, Lyndon B. Johnson, had been effectively neutralized by his move from the Senate into the Vice-Presidency. To make things worse for the oilmen, President Kennedy was about to submit to Congress a tax reform program designed to produce about \$ 185,000,000 in additional revenues by changes in the favorable tax treatment until then accorded the gas-oil industry.

On January 7, 1963, The Christian Science Monitor, in a dispatch from Dallas entitled "Oilmen Prepare for Tax Battle," summed up the situation as follows:

"The domestic oil industry of the United States begins 1963 with its hardest fight yet before it to stave off attacks on the 27.5 income-tax depletion allowance which has been under fire in the Congress..."

"With the passing of Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D) of Oklahoma, the industry has lost its strongest defender in Congress. It lost its other staunch defender with the passing of Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas.

"There is no one left on the scene in Washington to compare with these two legislators in staving off liberal attacks on the depletion allowance.

"Just when the newest assault will come is uncertain. No doubt the industry will not know until President Kennedy sends up his tax program. If the President asks for a cut in the allowance, the industry has little doubt that the Congress will take up the matter. A real fight will then be on.

"It is noted down here that about a third of the Senate generally has gone along with the interests who have termed the depletion allowance a special privilege and have tried to reduce it from 27.5 percent to 15 percent.



"These senators will be more apt than ever to vote for the reduction if the President requests it and takes a strong stand on the issue, especially with no strong opposition leadership, such as that formerly presented by Senator Kerr..."

Even more revealing is the following excerpt (already quoted by me in Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?) from Marquis W. Childs' nationally distributed column "Washington Calling," which was published on October 17, 1963, i.e. only 43 days before the assassination of President Kennedy:

"To a friend and long-time associate who called on him the other day President Kennedy expressed considerable bitterness on the subject of top-bracket taxpayers who use tax exemptions to spread propaganda of the extreme right."

"The President talked about two men, each of whom is often referred to as 'the richest man in the world.' One was J. Paul Getty, an oil man who spends most of his time in England. The second was the Dallas, Tex., oil man H.L. Hunt. Both are Billionaires. Both, according to the President, paid small amounts in federal income tax last year. These men, the President said, use various forms of tax exemption and special tax allowances to subsidize the ultra right on television, radio and in print."

"There is no doubt that the right-wing is heavily subsidized. On radio and television stations across the nation free taped programs are run daily, assailing the United Nations, attacking the graduated income tax, foreign aid, social security and the other favorite hates of the extreme right."

"One of the biggest tax benefits oil men enjoy is the 27 1/2 per cent depletion allowance. In his January tax message, the President proposed a sharp reduction in this benefit, which has been extended to cover a long list of minerals. The tax bill passed by the House made only a minor change, however. The right-wing is prepared to go all out to defeat Kennedy in 1964..." (italics added)

So the oil industry, for decades one of the most powerful forces in America, and President Kennedy were sharply at odds in 1963. In particular, oil magnate Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, who has an annual income of about \$ 30,000,000 yet practically pays no income tax thanks to the depletion allowance, had reasons to be sore at President Kennedy. For Hunt, who obviously can't spend thirty million dollars a year on himself or his family, is putting his unconscionable wealth to a good use, as he thinks. After having been for many years one of the most generous financial backers of Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin and other withh-hunters of the '50s, Hunt invested untold millions in an ultra-rightwing propaganda outfit first called "Facts Forum" and later "Life Line Foundation." Even this change of name was dictated by tax considerations, for Life Line, as a "foundation", was also tax-exempt, at any rate until a year or so ago.

This situation rightly aroused the ire of liberal Democratic Senator Maurine Neuberger (Oregon) who also in 1963 took Hunt severely to task in a Senate speech. "You would think," she said, "that a man with \$ 3 billion at his disposal and an active spleen would be willing to finance his own propaganda warfare. But Hunt prefers to let the federal government assume a substantial portion of his political crusades. Hunt has simply packaged his propaganda network under the head of the Life Line Foundation, Inc., and then had his business corporations - the Hunt Oil Co. and its



White Rock Lake

food-processing and canning division, the HLH Parade Co. - commercially sponsor Life Line propaganda throughout the country."

At the request of Senator Neuberger, the Bureau of Internal Revenue launched an investigation of tax-exempt foundations that pretended to pursue charitable and "educational" purposes - as Life Line did - while actually engaging in political warfare against the Government and America's democratic institutions. By March 1963, the Bureau had arrived at the conclusion that "Life Line Foundation, Inc." was a prima facie case of such a partisan operation under false pretenses and recommended revocation of its tax-exempt status. The death of President Kennedy came just in time to prevent this ruling from being put into effect and, under the new Administration, it was quietly buried. These startling facts were brought to light in the course of hearings held in the late summer of 1964 by the House Small Business subcommittee under the chairmanship of Wright Patman who also demanded that Life Line's tax-exempt status be terminated.

In Dallas, H.L. Hunt was pompously indignant, insisting that his Life Line was an educational and patriotic undertaking. "An attack is being made," he exclaimed, "on the right of free speech and comment." But Patman was unmoved by such rhetorics. "If an old slouch like Hunt really wants to educate people," he replied, "he's got lots of money to do it, without putting \$ 27.5 million which is tax-exempt aside for the Life Line Foundation." (Newsweek, 9-14-64) check!

One day in the fall of 1961, Dr. Albert E. Burke, a well-known TV lecturer on the West Coast, was one of a group of people who had been invited to Hunt's sumptuous villa overlooking White Rock Lake in Dallas. After the assassination of President Kennedy, Dr. Burke described his experiences at Hunt's home - without naming names - as follows:

"... I have listened to communists and other groups that can only be called enemies, accuse us of the worst intentions, the most inhuman ways of doing things, as the most dangerous people on earth, to be stopped and destroyed at all costs... But nothing I have heard in or from those places around us compared with the experience I had in the Dallas home of an American, whose hate for this country's leaders, and the way our institutions worked, was the most vicious, venomous and dangerous I have known in my life. No communist I have ever heard, no enemy of this nation, has ever done a better job of degrading or belittling this country. That American was one of this nation's richest and most powerful men!

"It was a very special performance by a pillar of the American community, who influences things in his community. It was very special performance because in that living room during his performance - in which he said things had reached the point where there seemed to be 'no way left to get those traitors out of our government except by shooting them out' - during that performance, there were four teenagers in that room to be influenced. His views were shared on November 22, 1963.

"Interestingly, the man accused of that crime (Oswald - J.J.) claimed to be a Marxist, a communist. But my host assured me - when I objected to his remarks - that he believed as he did because he was anti-communist!

"What happened in that home in Dallas, of one of America's richest and most powerful men, smashed that goal of America as a united country, for the four teenagers in on that conversation that night.

"And Mr. Big American's actions - the actions of men like that one with whom I spent that evening in Dallas two years ago - his actions



include giving heavy donations to political campaigns of candidates he wants to see in public office running things. It is understood that in return for his help, they will favor his views in running things. He supports political candidates and semi-secret societies. And he supports television and radio programs which set up the environment in which things happen in this country... even the kind of things that can lead men to assassinate Presidents in communities such men influence..."

On April 29, 1964, Miss Lillian Castellano of Hollywood, California, sent a transcript of this remarkably informative TV lecture to the Warren Commission with this statement:

"The rich and powerful man referred to above is H.L.Hunt. His seditious, treasonable statement was made overtly, in the presence of witnesses, whose subversion he wished, and to whom he overtly advocated the overthrow of the American Government by the assassination of its duly elected leaders.

"Dr. Albert E. Burke was a witness to this treasonable act. Dr. Albert E. Burke can verify the identification of this man to the Commission. The Commission need only call Dr. Albert E. Burke to testify."

Needless to say, Miss Castellano received no reply and the Warren Commission took no notice of her information. It was much too busy with the motiveless "assassin" Lee H. Oswald to be able to pay any attention to an immensely rich Dallas civic leader who had openly advocated the violent overthrow of the Government through assassination, in the presence of at least five witnesses. The Commission did not call on Dr. Burke to testify and it exhibited no interest in identifying the four teenagers - who, two years later, would be young men of about Oswald's age - who had listened to H.L.Hunt calling for "traitors" to be "shot out of the government."

Dr. Burke is not the only witness to attest to Hunt's violent hatred of the Kennedy Administration. In The Nation of February 24, 1964, Robert G. Sherrill, a former Texas newspaperman, drew a striking picture of H.L.Hunt ("Portrait of a Super-Patriot") which included this extraordinarily revealing paragraph:

"In the weeks immediately preceding the assassination of President Kennedy, the commentators of Life Line were daily warning their listeners that his tyrannical Administration was by-passing the laws of Congress, following a line ordered by Moscow, suppressing the chief spokesmen for freedom in the land and forcing American taxpayers to subsidize communism around the world. It was a time, Life Line insisted, that cried out for 'extreme patriotism,' and by a ghastly coincidence, the broadcast in the Dallas area on the morning of the assassination prophesied a day when American citizens would no longer be allowed to own firearms with which to gun down their rulers. Under communism, which is seen as imminent in this country, 'No firearms are permitted the people, because they would then have the weapons with which to rise up against their oppressors.'"

So to Robert G. Sherrill and The Nation it was just a "ghastly coincidence" that H.L.Hunt's propaganda network, on the very day of the assassination of President Kennedy, pleaded, in the very Dallas area, for firearms with which American citizens could gun down their rulers.

Just as for the Warren Commission, it was mere coincidence, and nothing to make a song about, that Nelson Bunker Hunt, the eldest son of H.L.Hunt, had put up the money along with two other wealthy Dallas businessmen for that notorious, black-bordered full-page ad in the Dallas Morning News which greeted President Kennedy on his arrival by accusing



□ Mercantile Bank

11

him of every conceivable treachery under the sun; and as it was just another coincidence that Jack Ruby, on the very eve of the assassination, had driven, in the company of a young girl, to the office of Lamar Hunt, another son of H.L. Hunt. Says the Warren Report, innocently as ever, "Although Ruby stated that he would like to meet Hunt, seemingly to establish a business connection, he did not enter Hunt's office with her." That, too, one can almost call a ghoulisn coincidence.

"There is no evidence that the killer of Mr. Kennedy was incited by Life Line," Mr. Sherrill suggests after relating how the H.L. Hunt program, all over the country, had called for citizens to bear arms against their Government.

"There is no evidence..." That is the cheap catch-all phrase they have all been using, time and again, from the Warren Commission down through Epstein and Manchester to Sherrill and others, to avoid thinking the unthinkable and speaking out the unspeakable.

There is plenty of evidence, but to one who does not want to see it even the most solid evidence ceases to exist.

Perhaps the most interesting piece of information about Hunt's role in the assassination was provided by H.L. Hunt himself in a "candid conversation" with an interviewer from Playboy magazine, of all things. He textually told this reporter:

"By the way, you might be interested to know that the UPI quoted Senator Maurine Neuberger a few minutes after the assassination to the effect that if anyone is responsible for the assassination, it is H.L. Hunt of Dallas, Texas. Well, soon after that, my house began receiving a few friendly calls of warning and many threatening calls to the effect that I would be shot next, and also to tell Mrs. Hunt she would be shot. My office force would not consent to either of us going home even to get our clothing. We were sent out of town, and neither the police department nor the FBI would consent to us returning to Dallas until a few days before Christmas."

Now, that's very curious, isn't it? And it strikingly confirms what I had written in Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?: "According to The Realist, March 1964, the FBI 'within an hour of the shooting went to H.L. Hunt and advised him to get out of Dallas, fast. Under an assumed name, he took American Airlines flight 42 to New York..."

"Why should the FBI warn Hunt, and why should he take their advice and fly?" I went on to say in this book. "Are the local FBI agents his servants? Or accomplices?..."

□ Mercantile Bank Bldg

Try to visualize the situation in Dallas at that crucial moment. From his seventh floor office in the towering Mercantile Bank Building, about ten blocks east of the Kennedy assassination site, H.L. Hunt has just observed the slaying of President Kennedy on Dealey Plaza. The time is about 1:30 p.m. and Kennedy has been dead for half an hour. The FBI is now under the control of the new Chief Executive, Lyndon B. Johnson, who is still "Acting President," for he has not yet been sworn in.

And what does the FBI do at that moment when all of its energies should have been concentrated on hunting down the assassins of the President? - It rushes to the office of the most influential man in Dallas and tells him to get out of town, fast. So fast, indeed, that he can't even be allowed to make a quick trip home to his villa, well guarded as it is by armed bodyguards, to change his clothes. Off with him, quick, under



a false name, to faraway New York!

Why was the FBI not only so anxious to get Hunt out of town, but insisted on such unseemingly haste? I'll tell you, why. Because, at that moment, the conspirators were in a panic. Something very important had gone wrong with their otherwise well-planned and perfectly executed scheme: Oswald, the predestined fall guy in the operation was at large! He had flown the coop after his famous chance encounter with Patrolman M.L. Baker, and he had not yet been recaptured. As long as there was no certainty that the pre-ordained scapegoat could be sacrificed according to plan, the plotters were in acute danger of exposure, especially after that tell-tale remark dropped by Senator Neuberger, a real expert on H.L. Hunt.

Most noteworthy is also Hunt's reaction to the following question put to him by the Playboy reporter:

"In Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? the author, Joachim Joesten, claimed that President Kennedy intended to make you and other oil millionaires pay a greatly increased amount of income tax. 'With that kind of money at stake,' Joesten wrote, 'murder, even Presidential murder, is not out of the question.' That borders on a very serious charge against you. What do you have to say about this?"

Hunt's reply: "Before the 1960 elections, the Kennedys were in the oil business. Congress, rather than the President, formulates the law applicable to oil products. I was never apprehensive about President Kennedy's attitude. I had never heard of Oswald. After the assassination, I heard that the Justice Department had caused previous charges against Oswald to be dropped - which made it possible for him to be available to shoot anyone he might decide to shoot."

Was there ever a lazier rebuttal of the most serious charge in the world? And, doesn't that weak and evasive reply clearly bespeak Hunt's guilty conscience?

### Count Three

#### The Texas Power Grab

Why is H.L. Hunt so important to my case against Johnson? Because of the close relationship which has existed, over a span of many years, between this hate-mongering oil tycoon and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Hunt was by far the fattest of the Texas "fat-cats," which Johnson, in the words of J. Evetts Haley, had been "shaking down" regularly while he was running the Senate and his old crony and mentor, Sam Rayburn, similarly held sway in the House. Hunt didn't mind being shaken down by this pair of influential Texas politicians because he, in his turn, profited handsomely by their backstage pull on the Administration; and the State Government of Texas also obeyed their instructions to do business with the Hunt Oil Company. Robert G. Sherrill has related in shocking detail, in The Nation (l.c.) how H.L. Hunt was able to wangle 100,000 acres of State-owned tidelands oil leases from the Texas land commissioner, Bascom Giles, on average bids of six dollars an acre, while the overall bid average was \$ 78. Giles later went to the penitentiary for cheating the state, while Hunt continues to rake in tremendous profits from his oil leases, tax-free.

The New York Times, in its issue of August 19, 1964 (International Edition) carried a long feature story by its Dallas correspondent, David R. Jones, about "H.L. Hunt: Magnate with a Mission" which contained some extremely significant and revealing passages such as these:



"Mr. Hunt has been friendly with President Johnson for several years... Booth Mooney, a Hunt public-relations man in Washington, was an executive assistant to Mr. Johnson from 1953 to 1958. He wrote Mr. Johnson's authorized biography, 'The Lyndon Johnson Story,' in 1956 and brought it up to date this year."

u Ponder this paragraph well. This is the period when the most vicious demagogue America has produced in our time, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, was riding high through the land. McCarthy and Hunt, after their first meeting in April, 1952, had become close friends and political allies. "Facts Forum" whose chief moderator at the time was the former FBI agent and ultra rightwing agitator Dan Smoot, went all out for McCarthy and became one of the principal driving forces behind McCarthyism.

According to the New Republic of February 16, 1954, "In the fall of 1952, McCarthy and Hunt had another meeting, this time for dinner. They discussed the Senator's political situation and Facts Forum. Shortly afterward, Miss Jean Kerr, then McCarthy's research assistant and now his wife, and Robert E. Lee, a close personal and political friend of McCarthy, went to work for Facts Forum. Their job was to organize the television project.

"Hunt himself has admitted that McCarthy's recent bride (Miss Kerr) has done a great many things for Facts Forum," but has denied she was on the Facts Forum payroll at the time. "She and Robert E. Lee," Hunt said, "were instrumental in getting together the first Facts Forum programs, the television programs."

A nice setup. Here we have the wealthiest of the Texas oil tycoons, the man who has practically run nefarious Dallas for decades, forging close personal, political and business links with the very symbol of rightwing radicalism in America, Senator McCarthy.

And Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Senator from Texas, who hypocritically used to proclaim himself a devoted follower of the Franklin D. Roosevelt tradition, picks that precise moment to select from this Hunt-McCarthy crowd an executive assistant and "authorized biographer." Indeed, nothing could illustrate more strikingly the close working relationship between Johnson and Hunt than the fact that Booth Mooney has been operating simultaneously as executive assistant to Senator Johnson and Washington lobbyist for oilman Hunt.

"Friends say Mr. Hunt finds it hard to break away publicly<sup>+</sup> from Mr. Johnson because the President for years was such a staunch friend of the oil industry," the above-quoted article in The New York Times went on to report. "But Mr. Hunt says, Mr. Johnson has 'made terrible mistakes' as President, including the selection of Chief Justice Warren to head the inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination."

This almost naive statement fully bears out what, according to Robert G. Sherrill's piece in The Nation, "one Dallas editor, who has observed him for years" has been prompted to "say coldly" of H.L. Hunt: "If he had more flair and imagination, if he weren't basically such a damned hick, Hunt could be one of the most dangerous men in America."

His friend Lyndon B. Johnson certainly does not lack flair and imagination. Indeed, it was a real masterstroke when he picked Earl Warren, until then the bearer of one of the most respected names in America, to lend his high prestige to the most transparent as well as the most ignominious coverup operation in modern history. A hick like Hunt couldn't appreciate

<sup>+</sup> This is a reference to then current reports that Hunt would back Sen. Goldwater for the presidency in November 1964.



the finesse of that move. Johnson had actually appointed Chief Justice Warren to head the commission investigating the assassination three days after the Communist Daily Worker, in a front-page statement, had suggested such an appointment. That Johnson didn't do so in order to accommodate the Communists, but for a truly Machiavellian purpose, was something bound to escape the limited intellect of an H.L.Hunt.

Hunt was scared to death, and for good reason, when Earl Warren, who immediately after the assassination had publicly expressed his conviction that this foul deed was the work of rightwing extremists, was appointed chairman of the presidential commission that was to investigate the case. His anxiety grew when investigators for the Commission found out that one of his boys, Nelson Bunker, had paid for that despicable ad in the Dallas Morning News, while another, Lamar, maintained a cozy business and social relationship with Jack Ruby. What the old man didn't realize is that the Commission, in this as in many other cases, simply sought to establish the facts in order to be better able to suppress them and to shield effectively those responsible for the assassination. How Lyndon B. Johnson ever managed to get a man like Earl Warren so abjectly to prostitute his once great name and prestige, remains the only real mystery of Dallas. But he did it. A masterstroke, indeed.

After the Warren Report had been released, H.L.Hunt heaved a deep sigh of relief. When reporters asked him how he felt about it, Hunt replied, "It's a very honest document." That, coming from H.L.Hunt, is the most damning thing that has ever been said about the Warren Report.

One more quote from the article about Hunt in The New York Times of August 19, 1964, is in order:

"Mr. Hunt lists among those Americans whom he admires as patriots Gen. Robert E. Wood, former chairman of Sears Roebuck & Co., a member of the Life Line advisory board, and a strong Goldwater supporter; Gen. A.C. Wedemeyer, former chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek, once a member of the John Birch Society advisory committee, and a Life Line advisory board member; Robert H.W. Welch Jr., founder of the John Birch Society; Maj.Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the ultraconservative former officer; Gov. Wallace, Senator Goldwater and President Johnson."

A fine bunch of Fascist generals, Birchers, Ku-Kluxers and the like; charming company for Lyndon B. Johnson.

Actually, this list of H.L.Hunt's military friends is far from complete. He himself declared, in answer to a question from the Playboy reporter, "What do you think of Johnson's handling of the war in Vietnam?" :

"I think that it would be better to listen to the McArthur school of thought - General Courtney Whitney, General A.C. Wedemeyer, General van Fleet, General Bonner Fellers and younger men trained by them. Whatever this school of thought would advise, I think should be followed."

Mr. Hunt need not worry. His good friend LBJ is following, has been following all along, the advice of that "school of thought." And the American people is paying a steep price for it, in blood, money and scrap iron.



Still the list of H.L. Hunt's military friends is not complete. Conservatively speaking, it would also include at least the following: Admiral Arleigh Burke, former Chief of Naval Operations, a featured speaker for the "Christian Anti-Communist Crusade"; General George Stratemeyer, board member of "Liberty Lobby" and another prominent Christian Crusader; General C.A. Willoughby, also of the Christian Crusade; General W. Peyton Campbell, same affiliation; General Charles B. Stone (John Birch Society), etc.etc.

These retired top officers and active militants of the extreme Right and their likes, many of them still in the armed forces, form the backbone of that pernicious military-industrial establishment against which even a conservative military man like former President Eisenhower has found it necessary to warn the nation. Many of them have had, or even have today, close links with the "intelligence community" and, in particular, the CIA.

No wonder Hunt and his likes detest Eisenhower. According to Robert G. Sherrill, Hunt has said: "Eisenhower was no good. Eisenhower was the worst President, the most harmful President we have ever had..." Hunt takes great pride in having helped to push through (or so he claims) the Twenty-Second Amendment, which forbids a third presidential term. He makes one exception, though: "Johnson," he says, lighting up, "is the kind of President who can lead Congress around by its nose. I wouldn't mind seeing him in there for three terms." (The Nation, loc.cit.)

Yes, Lyndon B. Johnson is the ideal President for the Hunts of America. And they made him President.

"Since the late 1940s," Sherrill writes, "Hunt has fancied himself in the role of king maker and as a shaper of national policy." He tried his hand at the making of various "kings," in particular General Douglas Mac Arthur and then, in 1960, went all out for his fellow Texan Lyndon B. Johnson. In this endeavor, Hunt enlisted the help of one of those bigoted rabble-rousers of the cloth who abound in the Dallas area, the Reverend Dr. W.A. Criswell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas. Since about 1957, Hunt and Criswell have been working hand in hand, the former sponsoring the pastor's printed outpourings, the latter peddling "Life Line" pamphlets to his parishioners. Now, to quote again textually from Sherrill's illuminating piece in The Nation:

"Not long before the 1960 Democratic Presidential Convention Criswell mounted his pulpit and sounded an alarm against the threat of Romanism in politics that was heard round the country: 'The election of a Catholic as President would mean the end of religious liberty in America.' Kennedy had gone on record as favoring a review of the oil industry's tax benefits, including the depletion allowance. A 'review' could only mean a lessening of benefits. The Reverend Criswell's message sounded useful indeed to Hunt..."

"That's why Hunt promptly had 200,000 reprints of Criswell's



sermon printed and mailed out, after which he sat back to watch a wave of aroused Protestantism wash Kennedy out of the running. Instead, the wave was one of indignation from editorial writers and the general public at this artificial injection of hysteria into American politics.

"The Senate took an even sterner approach. The Criswell flier did not name its source and there is a federal law against distributing this kind of anonymous circular after a campaign is officially under way. In Dallas, the perpetrators panicked. Hunt ducked out entirely and could not be found. (Three years later, there was a repeat performance, as we have seen - J.J.) Criswell denied that Hunt had paid for the leaflets, but Ralph B. Raughley, a partner in a Great Neck, L.I. printing firm, told a Senate subcommittee that an employee of Hunt's had paid \$10,008 for the printing and mailing of the sermon to Protestant ministers.

"Fortunately for Hunt, Raughley also swore that the order had been placed before the Democratic convention closed in Los Angeles. Thus Hunt was legally, if not morally, in the clear..."

After their attempt to torpedo the Kennedy candidacy on religious grounds had failed, the Johnson clique, before and during the Los Angeles Convention, tried a dozen more low tricks from their well-filled bag. In particular, they berated the front-running Kennedy for the alleged Nazi affiliations of his father (that, coming from the McCarthyite Hunt & Co.); they hinted darkly that he was incurably sick (Addison's disease and other alleged disabilities); they spread false rumors about Kennedy's supposed earlier marriage; and they even peddled fancy tales of his alleged sexual escapades at Convention time. It was all to no avail.

Even the staid New York Times, in an article by Russell Baker published on November 23, 1963, wrote: "Although Mr. Johnson arrived at Los Angeles with the Kennedy nomination a virtual certainty, he nevertheless attacked with a ferocity that startled his admirers and seemed likely to create a permanent chasm between himself and Mr. Kennedy."

That ferocity turned into a boomerang, just as the preceding Hunt-Criswell production had done. Kennedy won the nomination hands down.

"The history of the Vice-Presidential nomination that followed is still garbled," Mr. Baker went on to say. "It came as a shock to Mr. Johnson's family, his advisers, his staff, his Senate colleagues, everyone who had assumed that he had alienated himself permanently from the Kennedys. It was also a shock to Mr. Kennedy's liberal convention supporters."

"When Mr. Kennedy first proposed it, the Johnson camp seemed to receive the offer as an insult. The late Sam Rayburn, then Speaker of the House, and Mr. Johnson's closest friend and confidant, advised against accepting. His family was opposed. Most of his staff and most political veterans on the scene assumed that the man who ran the Senate would scarcely surrender his position of power for the anonymity of the Vice-Presidency..."

Since then, a good deal of light has been thrown on the backstage maneuvering that went on at Los Angeles. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Theodore White and other well-informed political writers have brought out that the Kennedy offer to Johnson was no more than a gesture in the interest of party unity, made in the belief that there was practically no chance Johnson would accept.



He did accept, though, after some hesitation. Why?

"There are many theories about his reasons for stepping into what most observers at Los Angeles considered oblivion," Russell Baker wrote, conspicuously overlooking the most obvious one.

H.L. Hunt has not been so reticent. "I personally intervened to get Lyndon to take the Vice-Presidency," he has stated (The Nation, l.c.)

What prompted Hunt, ostensibly against his own interests (for acceptance of the nomination for the second spot on the ticket was bound to deprive the oil interests of their most influential voice in Congress) to urge Johnson to take the Vice-Presidency?

And how could his lone assent prevail over the opposite counsel of so many other Johnson advisers, including Sam Rayburn?

History has given a clear-cut answer to that question. It is an answer as yet understood only by a few, but more eyes are opening every day.

Even J. Evetts Haley, who really seems to know more about what makes Lyndon Johnson tick than anybody else, has a blind spot here. After setting forth in ample and convincing detail how Johnson in 1948 obtained his Senate seat through a variety of fraudulent manoeuvres (including the massive vote for him of hundreds of dead Mexicans), Haley writes that this steal "established his illegitimate seat in the Senate, where his aptitude for compromise and chicanery put him into the crucial position from which a diabolical fate catapulted him into the presidency..."

No, my dear Haley, not diabolical fate. Diabolical kingmakers.

Besides H.L. Hunt, there was only one other Johnson intimate who advised the reluctant candidate to accept the second spot on the Democratic ticket. That was young Bobby Baker, LBJ's favorite protégé, about whom a great deal more will have to be said in a following chapter.

Bobby Baker, whose chief natural asset is a nimble mind and who is as totally devoid of scruples as is his mentor, immediately understood the possibilities H.L. Hunt had in mind even at that early moment. A great believer in cash philosophy, he also realized instantly why Hunt, after having done everything in his power to block the Kennedy nomination, now was ready to fork out 100,000 dollars to help the Kennedy-Johnson team win over the Republican competition.

It was one of Mr Bobby Baker's closest friends and business associates, Don B. Reynolds, who three years later spilled the beans on that score. That's why Edward J. Epstein, in his afore-mentioned article in Esquire, included Don Reynolds among the proponents of the CUI BONO? theory, putting things this way:

"In January of 1964 the Warren Commission learned that Don B. Reynolds, insurance agent and close associate of Bobby Baker, had been heard to say that the FBI knew that Johnson was behind the assassination. When interviewed by the FBI, he denied this. (Poor guy, what else could he have done? - J.J.) But he did recount an incident during the swearing in of Kennedy in which Bobby Baker said words to the effect that the s.o.b. would never live out his term and that he would die a violent death."

Bobby Baker said that, mind you, in January 1961. Now, was that supernatural vision, would you think, or exact foreknowledge of what was going to happen at the opportune moment?



Count FourJohnson - Favorite Choice of the CIA

Early in April, 1967, District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans received a British Broadcasting Team headed by Mr. Jo Menell, the producer of "PANORAMA." That was quite an exception, for Mr. Garrison, justly angered at the persistent way the American news media had been distorting everything he said about his investigation of the Kennedy murder, had by that time more or less broken off relations with the press and the radio-TV networks.

In the course of this conversation, the District Attorney indicated that there was a governmental agency which held in its files information that clarified the real facts and he added that people in the United States and throughout the world had a right to know that a U.S. Government agency was concealing these facts, and also what the real facts were. "No Government ever existed," Mr. Garrison told the English visitors, "in the history of the whole world which was worth concealing the truth for." It was getting this Government organization to release the facts, that was the problem. Mr. Menell then said that this organization sounded like America's own intelligence system, the CIA.

Garrison replied, "It almost sounds like that, doesn't it? No comment." (a smile)

Cautious as the approach of needs was, the New Orleans District Attorney here let the world catch a glimpse of the biggest and most terrible secret of our time: the fact that the assassination of President Kennedy was engineered by the CIA.

Even in my earliest book on the subject, Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? I had expressed the belief that the CIA was involved in the Dallas plot. Since then, the new facts brought to light by the New Orleans investigation add up to a certainty, for anyone with an open mind and a minimum of civic courage, that the CIA was not only involved, but that it organized and executed the ambush in which Kennedy died on November 22, 1963.

Not, of course, the whole CIA, any more than all of the Dallas Police or all the staff of the local FBI bureau could have been implicated. In each case, certain key figures were involved, and worked closely together, while the great mass of their associates and subordinates undoubtedly were unaware of the treacherous game. That is the reason some Dallas policemen, sheriff's deputies and FBI-agents were so obviously working at cross-purposes in the earliest stage of the investigation.

On the other hand, it is a well-known, and almost generally acknowledged, fact that the CIA is linked through numerous personal and business ties to the American oil industry. Almost since it came into being, after the last war, the CIA, in its worldwide operations, has consistently served the oil interests, rather than the national interest.



*Most unlikely!  
no indication it  
goes this high!*

Just as an outstanding example among many, take the man who was the Director of Central Intelligence at the time of the assassination, John McCone. A multi-millionaire California businessman with pronounced ultra-rightwing sympathies, McCone, in the words of Drew Pearson, had "made more money out of Uncle Sam during World War II than anyone else." Ralph E. Casey of the General Accounting Office testified in 1946 that McCone and his associates in the California Shipbuilding Company had made \$44,000,000 on an investment of \$100,000. ("The Invisible Government" by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross).

Most of that money accrued to McCone through the building and operation of tankers, which alone would account for a close relationship with the oil industry. In addition, however, McCone held more than a million dollars worth of stock of the Standard Oil Company of California which has wide interests in the Middle East, Indonesia and Latin America.

When McCone's nomination came up before the Senate Armed Services Committee, in January, 1962, several senators were deeply disturbed by this close and obvious relationship between the man who had been appointed head of the CIA and one of the biggest American oil companies.

"Every well-informed American knows," commented Sen. Joseph Clark (D) of Pennsylvania, "that the American oil companies are deep in the politics of the Middle East... (and) the CIA is deep in the politics of the Middle East." (The Invisible Government) Nevertheless, a majority of senators voted for confirmation.

Even more disturbing was, or should have been, another close relationship affecting the assassination. Deputy Director of the CIA had been for eight years an Air Force general by name of Charles P. Cabell who, after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, was forced to retire (on Jan. 31, 1962), a few months after his long-time chief, Allen W. Dulles, had quit the CIA for the same reason. Gen. Charles Cabell is a Texan from Dallas and his brother, Earle Cabell, was the mayor of that city when President Kennedy was slain there. This is too much of a coincidence to be blandly overlooked, as the Warren Commission of course chose to do. As mayor of Dallas, Earle Cabell was one of those chiefly responsible for the travel arrangements that led Kennedy straight into a death trap (cf. Count Seven) And his brother Charles, ousted from the CIA leadership by President Kennedy because of his blunders in the Bay of Pigs disaster, was fuming with rage at the Chief Executive, as were Allen Dulles and the other bungling CIA officials Kennedy had forced into retirement after the stupid Cuban invasion attempt. Would it be far-fetched, under the circumstances, to suggest that the Cabell Brothers jointly played a part in the Dallas murder plot?

"Cuba sticks in the craw of the CIA," I wrote in Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? That was putting it rather mildly but I was not yet fully aware at the time of the murderous hate the CIA leadership had nourished for Kennedy ever since the Bay of Pigs debacle, which they blamed on him.

Relations between the Chief Executive and the sinister forces of the "Invisible Government" couldn't have been worse than they were in the summer and fall of 1963. Not only because of Cuba and Vietnam, but also on account of other deceptions the CIA had practiced on the President. One of the worst of these was the case of Prof. Frederick C. Baghhoorn



of Yale University who had been arrested in Moscow, on Oct. 31, 1963, on espionage charges. Needled by Congress and a frenzied press, President Kennedy sought and obtained from the CIA a formal assurance that Barghoorn had not been on an intelligence assignment. On the strength of this guarantee, Kennedy, in a stiff note of protest to the Soviet Government, personally vouched for the integrity of Barghoorn (who thereupon was promptly released), only to learn a few days later, from an unimpeachable source, that the professor had been working for "intelligence" after all.

That was too much and Kennedy exploded. Talking to a confidant, he vowed to smash the CIA and scatter its bits to the winds. But the CIA, which has its eyes and ears everywhere, was quicker on the draw.

Not only did the CIA hate Kennedy, but it loved Lyndon B. Johnson. There was a man who had always stood up for "free enterprise," meaning the oil interests and big business in general. A man secretly pledged to escalating the war in Vietnam as soon as he got into the driver's seat and to make Latin America safe for military dictatorship. A man who could be relied upon to dispose of Sukarno and restore Indonesia to oil company control. A man who would let the Invisible Government run the country visibly.

For all the hush-hush atmosphere that surrounds this nefarious organization, the dominant role played by the CIA in the assassination of President Kennedy is self-evident. It is apparent at all levels of the drama.

Lee Harvey Oswald was, without a shadow of doubt, an operative of the CIA. His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has formally stated not just her belief, but her knowledge that her son had been in the employ of the US Government as an undercover agent. More importantly still, every phase of Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union, every line of his correspondence with American authorities, every action of his after his repatriation (in particular, of course, the dazzling speed with which he obtained a new passport in New Orleans) clearly bespeak such a relationship. All this is described in abundant detail in my book Marina Oswald and need not be recapitulated here. The evidence is overwhelming that Oswald was recruited by the CIA while he was in the Marine Corps; that he tried hard to please his taskmasters, but bungled every assignment given to him; and that, for that reason, he was sacrificed in the end when a scapegoat was needed to take the blame for the assassination of President Kennedy.

Jack Ruby, too, worked for the CIA, even though to him this was only a sideline, for he was first and foremost an authentic mobster on the Mafia payroll. (How many of its low-level operatives the CIA recruits from the dregs of the underworld has also been strikingly demonstrated by the Garrison investigation in New Orleans).

Ruby's connection with the CIA, especially as paymaster for underground operations against Castro, has been exposed with dazzling clarity by the deposition of Nancy Perrin Rich before the Warren Commission - which promptly suppressed every word of it, at any rate as far as the Report is concerned. This matter has been fully dealt with by me in Oswald: The Truth and again, therefore, needs not to be recapitulated here. One point of interest, however, should be added.

In her testimony before the Commission, Mrs. Rich described in graphic detail a semi-clandestine meeting in Dallas, not long before the assassination, at which arrangements were discussed for smuggling guns and ammunition into Cuba and taking refugees out from that country. To this end,



Nancy's former husband, Robert Perrin, was to pilot a small boat between Miami and the Cuban coast and he was to receive \$ 10,000 for his services. There was some argument about the price (Nancy wanted \$ 25,000) and then all of a sudden, Ruby walked in with a big wallet bulging in his breast-pocket. Nancy knew Ruby well, for she had been working at one of his clubs as a bartender and "B-girl."

It was clear to the witness that the operation was planned and financed by a colonel whom she was able to describe but whose name she did not know. The witness also gathered ~~xx~~ from remarks made at the meeting that the military supplies that were to be run into Cuba were being secretly taken from Army stocks (this fits in neatly with similar information obtained later by Garrison's investigators). The whole thing, thus, smells CIA operation a mile away.

Now, one of the many correspondents personally unknown to me who wrote to me after the publication of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? to volunteer additional information has been able to identify this mysterious colonel. He is Col. Robert L. Castorr, formerly of Dallas, and a close friend of General Edwin A. Walker. In the period immediately preceding the assassination, Castorr and Walker held several meetings with Cuban refugee groups in the Dallas area at which inflammatory speeches against the Kennedy Administration were made. After the assassination, Col. Castorr moved to Washington where he is now employed by the "National Federation of Independent Businesses." His home is at 4511 33rd Street, North Arlington, Virginia. It is to be hoped that District Attorney Garrison will do something the Warren Commission should have done but, as usual, failed to do: subpoena Colonel Castorr and grill him relentlessly about his and General Walker's role in the events that led up to the assassination.

A final word about Nancy's first husband, Robert Perrin. Like Ruby, he was a living link between the Mafia and the CIA. Perrin, like Ruby, was a dope smuggler and white slaver for the Mafia (Jack Dragna, Mickey Cohen etc.) on one hand, and a gun-runner for the CIA on the other. Soon after the assassination of President Kennedy, Perrin died in New Orleans, of all places, of "arsenic voluntarily consumed," of all things. That, at any rate, was the coroner's report.

Speaking of New Orleans, just about everything Jim Garrison has dug up so far, or rather, has made public so far, points towards the CIA as the guiding hand behind the assassination. Clay Shaw, a retired Army major, was an intelligence officer during the war and later served with the CIA; so did David Ferrie, a former Air Force captain. All of those Cuban refugees and other shadowy figures who were in one way or another involved at the New Orleans end of the conspiracy were on the CIA payroll or manipulated by that criminal outfit through interposed persons.

In conclusion, one point must be made firmly and unmistakably: Even the CIA, all-powerful as it is, would not have dared to organize a conspiracy aiming at the assassination of the Chief of State without adequate reinsurance. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that there was an understanding between the CIA leaders implicated in the plot and the man who automatically was to become Chief Executive after the deed, Lyndon B. Johnson. They made him "king" with a few well-placed shots and in return obtained a promise of total impunity and of an even bigger voice in the Government. And that is the only promise Johnson ever kept.



Count FiveThe Bobby Baker Scandal - Key to the Assassination

In all the history of the United States, there has never been anything to match the sordid partnership between the most powerful lawmaker of his time, Senate leader Lyndon B. Johnson, and Robert G. ("Bobby") Baker, the most crooked wheeler-dealer who ever moved about Capitol Hill.

Were it only for the fact that Bobby Baker for years acted as go-between and bagman for the inordinately greedy and grafting politician Lyndon Johnson, one could dismiss the matter as trivial. Such behavior is commonplace in the top strata of the Great Society that centers on Washington, D.C., USA. But there was more, much more to the cozy relationship between Bobby Baker and LBJ.

Young Baker was also a pimp and procurer who, almost openly, operated a string of high-class brothels for the benefit of his high and mighty friends - and the then Senate Majority leader, and later Vice-President of the United States was one of his most assiduous customers.

This aspect of the Bobby Baker scandal, generally referred to in hushed tones as the "moral side" of it, has been diligently suppressed all along by the powers-that-be, although every newspaperman worth his salt in Washington and New York has been keenly aware of it. The scandal was so great it even overwhelmed the muckrakers.

Not an inkling of it ever came out during the trial of Bobby Baker in January 1967, for an excellent reason. When the Government was forced at last, by the pressure of public opinion, to prosecute this unmitigated scoundrel, great care was taken to limit the proceedings strictly to the "financial side" of the long-brewing scandal. The same thing had happened before during the 1963-64 Senate "investigation" of the Baker affair under the chairmanship of Sen. B. Everett Jordan, a tried and tested Johnson toady.

Even so, the Bobby Baker trial threw enough light on the intimate relationship that had existed for twelve years between Johnson and the convicted crook Bobby Baker to warrant a call for the impeachment of the man who is now President of the United States on that count alone. And it is about the most insignificant count of all those outstanding against Lyndon B. Johnson.

Here are some tell-tale headlines from the Baker trial:

"Baker: LBJ Helped Me Borrow 300G - 'The Best Friend I Ever Had in Senate' Bobby Says" (New York Daily News, January 21, 1967) - "Baker Tells of LBJ's Help - Says the Then VP Got Him \$ 300,000 By Phoning Kerr (World Journal Tribune, 1-20-67) - "White House Silent on Baker" (New York Post, 1-21-67).

Three times in a row Bobby Baker, on the stand in his own defense on charges of grand larceny, fraud, interstate transportation of stolen funds and income tax evasion, had invoked - with unconcealed, almost gleeful emphasis - the name of the "then Vice-President" (Lyndon B. Johnson) as "the best friend I ever had in the Senate."



According to a UPI dispatch from Washington, Jan. 20, 1967, "Robert G. (Bobby) Baker testified today Lyndon B. Johnson sent him to see the late millionaire Sen. Robert S. Kerr, D-Okla., in 1962 when Baker found himself in desperate financial trouble... At that time, Johnson was President Kennedy's vice president.

"Baker told the Federal Court jury: 'I told him (Johnson) I had a very serious financial problem and asked his advice. He picked up the phone and called his friend and my friend, Sen. Kerr, and then advised me to go immediately to Sen. Kerr's office which I did.'"

The Senator Kerr in this story is of course the same multimillionaire oilman who, along with Johnson and Rayburn, used to be one of the strongest pillars of the oil lobby in Congress. The extremely warm personal relationship between the old Oklahoma tycoon and the personable young rogue Bobby Baker is reflected, among other things, in the following testimony by Fred Black, a long-time Baker associate during the Senate investigation of Baker's affairs: "Sen. Kerr told me... that outside of his sons, his wife, he never knew and loved a man so much as he did Bobby Baker... there wasn't anything in the world that Bobby Baker would ask him to do for him... that he would not do."

After having received that urgent phone call from his other great friend, Vice-President Johnson, Kerr promptly swung into action. To quote again from the above-cited UPI dispatch: "The defendant said that after listening to his story of financial woe, Kerr telephoned the president of the Fidelity Bank and Trust Co. in Oklahoma City and arranged for Baker to be given a loan credit of \$ 250,000. Kerr also assured Baker that he would personally lend him \$ 50,000, Baker testified."

The government's case against Bobby Baker, at this trial, revolved largely around the allegation that the one-time "golden boy" of Capitol Hill had put into his own pocket nearly \$ 100,000 which he had received, in cash, from three California savings and loan firms, for political contributions. The defense claimed that Baker actually had collected this money on behalf of Senator Kerr, as a payoff for Congressional services rendered to the financiers. Either way the deal stinks to high heaven. But it must be said that the defense story sounded less likely, if for no other reason because Kerr was rich enough, from his oil profits, not to be in need of a paltry \$ 100,000 bribe. The jury saw things that way, too, for Baker was found guilty, late in January, on seven counts and on April 7, 1967, he was sentenced to serve from one to three years in prison (he could have drawn a maximum penalty of 48 years).

I cannot here go into details of Baker's extraordinarily involved financial tangles with the law. The whole thing is a labyrinth leading into a morass, or vice-versa. What matters here is the extremely close personal relationship this convicted crook had maintained over the years, while he was secretary to the majority in the Senate, with Lyndon B. Johnson and how the latter became compromised on the "moral side" of the scandal to the point where desperate measures were required to get him out of this mess.

Lyndon Johnson has never denied - he never could deny - the extremely warm affection he had felt for Bobby Baker for more than a decade. On July 27, 1956, Johnson rose on the Senate floor to deliver a speech which included this gem: "I know I should refer to him (Bobby Baker) formally as Secretary to the Majority, but my tongue even as my heart says 'Bobby' instead... Always present, always alert, and more than anything else, always understanding and persuasive with his wise counsel. I say to all of you here tonight that here, indeed, is a young man of rare and real promise."



A year later, on August 23, 1958, Johnson again used the Senate floor for another touching eulogy on his protégé: "There have been few times in my life that I have ever seen a young man who combined so much wisdom and maturity with such youthful vigor and enthusiasm as Bobby Baker... He is a young man who has already gone very far and who is going much farther. I believe he will reach much greater heights."

Yes, they loved each other for, the age difference apart, they were alike as two peas in a pod: the man who was going to be the storm center of the greatest scandal in modern American history; and the man who was going to become President of the United States thanks to "diabolical fate." One made two million dollars on the side while serving on the public payroll; the other fourteen million. One now stands convicted for what he is and has always been; the other is awaiting the judgment of history.

Basically, Bobby Baker's modus operandi, that earned him a cool two million dollars in a few years, was very simple: he brought top executives of big business corporations and the leading political figures on Capitol Hill together for an exchange of views which invariably ended in an exchange of favors. And, since big business thrives on unrestrained pleasure, Baker organized a ring of high-class call girls (politely referred to by all concerned as "party girls") which he made available, in three (or possibly more) establishments he controlled in and near Washington to his patrons in both business and politics.

The most widely-known of these three snuggeries was the plush "Carousel Motel" which a group of businessmen formed and controlled by Bobby Baker built at Ocean City, Md., beginning in 1960. Baker himself once described this pleasure palace as the "Washington hideaway for the advise and consent set" (NY Herald Tribune, 4-1-64). He spent well over a million dollars on it.

Of the many exquisite young ladies who have graced Baker's three seraglios, two have acquired a sort of world fame: Nancy Carole Tyler, a sultry brunette in her early '20s, who also acted as his secretary, confidante and "girl Friday"; and Elly Rometsch, the dazzlingly beautiful wife of a German Luftwaffe staff sergeant stationed in Washington. He kept the former (along with another girl) in his luxuriously equipped "Town House," which was conveniently located near the Capitol, and used the latter (with several others) to entertain his patrons at the "Quorum Club" in Washington and at the Carousel Motel.

The role played by these classy sirens in the Baker scheme of things has been bluntly defined by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Rules Committee which was to investigate the Bobby Baker affair:

"Party girls and entertaining were part of the business promotion apparatus. The facts are available if we pursue it. Individuals were induced to enter into certain business arrangements as part of the promotion. Girls were solicited on Government telephone lines, taken to the place, entertained the prospective customer and it is part and parcel of the transaction."

The Senator's syntax may not be flawless, but his information was.



Leading American newspapers frequently, if coyly, alluded to the malodorous "moral side" of the Baker affair, which was strenuously suppressed in all investigations. The New York Times, for instance, on March 22, 1964, published a dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona, that began with this paragraph: " 'Call girls and Bobby Baker and motels' have become the symbols of Washington under President Johnson, Sen. Barry Goldwater charged today..."

Less than two weeks before Kennedy's death, The New York Herald Tribune, in an article on the "Secret Rules of Inquiry" governing the Baker investigation, reported on Nov. 10, 1963: "It is an open Washington secret that when the 'sex angle' was introduced into the Baker case by revelations that a beautiful German model had been sent home after reported (and denied) affairs with Washington politicians, it scared almost as many people in Washington as when the Russian missiles in Cuba pushed the U.S. to the brink of nuclear war."

This was a reference to Elly Rometsch who had been bundled out of the United States, on Aug. 21, 1963, by the FBI after she had been boasting a little too indiscreetly about her intimate relationship with top government officials. What had aroused the FBI into frantic action was not a concern about the morals of the nation's leaders but knowledge that Elly Rometsch hailed from East Germany, a Communist country. With the impact of Britain's Profumo scandal still fresh in everybody's mind, J. Edgar Hoover wasn't going to take any more chances...

The deep secrecy about the Rometsch ouster was maintained even for some weeks after the Baker scandal had broken early in September 1963. When her story at last was out in the open, an immediate hush was imposed by the White House. It was probably President Kennedy's most fateful mistake that he yielded to the pressure of the party regulars and used all of his personal influence and authority to persuade editors not to spell out the names of the "top government officials" involved. Yet everybody who is anybody in the Washington press corps knew who they were and that the list of unmentionable names was topped by that of the then Vice-President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

In their attempt to keep the public informed without contravening Kennedy's no-names-edict, some papers performed miracles of between-the-lines disclosures. Newsday, in particular, must be credited with a unique performance. In its issue of Oct. 29, 1963, this paper ran an almost full-page story entitled "Baker Scandal Quiz Open Today," which began with these words:

"Already liberally spiced with sex, scandal and intrigue, the tantalizing case of Robert G. (Bobby) Baker comes under official scrutiny today. And what everyone wants to know is: Who is going to get caught?..."

Who, indeed? Attentive readers of Newsday must have caught a glimpse of the truth. For, topping this article were five pictures of interested personalities with the following legends:

1. Rep. H. R. Gross - Demands Facts; 2. Sen. Everett Jordan - Pledges Open Inquiry; 3. Sen. John J. Williams - Led-Off Witness; 4. Robert G. Baker - On Senate Grill; 5. Vice-President Johnson - Feels No Taint.



In the text of the story, Newsday explained about Rep. Gross "demanding facts." The Congressman, the day before, had asked this question, in a brief speech in the House: "Among other things I want to know, Mr. Speaker, are the circumstances under which a young German woman was hastily deported from this country a few weeks ago following an FBI investigation. Members of the Congress and the public are entitled to know whether there was any element of security violation concerned in this speedy and hitherto unpublicized deportation?"

About the man in the second picture, Sen. Benjamin Everett Jordan, Democrat of North Carolina, who as chairman of the Senate Rules Committee was to conduct the inquiry into Bobby Baker's extracurricular activities, Newsday had this to say: "... reports are that some ranking Washington officials have their fingers crossed in hopes that their own names will not figure in the revelations. Because of these reports, an inordinately sensitive watch is being kept on the hearings the Senate Rules Committee is opening today. The witnesses will be heard behind closed doors before their testimony is opened to public scrutiny. The Senate traditionally is reluctant to embarrass any member and some observers fear that the closed testimony will offer suitable opportunity for a whitewash..."

Why Sen. Williams' picture was shown, is also explained adequately in the text: "It was Williams' personal investigation of Baker's activities that led to Baker's resignation from his Senate post earlier this month and the hearings beginning today. The committee itself is making no independent investigation until it hears from Williams..."

Bobby Baker's inclusion in this gallery of political portraits was a matter of course and requires no further explanation.

But, what about the picture No. 5? Lyndon B. Johnson was in no way involved either as an investigator, a witness or a committee member. Why did he figure at all on this list of personalities? And why the cryptic statement that he "feels no taint?"

The only mention of the Vice-President comes in this paragraph which is well worth pondering: "Baker, now 36, was a protégé of Vice President Johnson's, who got to know him when Johnson served as Senate majority leader. A report, from those who claim 'inside information,' is that the Justice Department started an investigation of Baker as a means of embarrassing Johnson and eliminating him from the Democratic ticket next year..."

In other words, Robert Kennedy - who had most strenuously opposed Johnson's selection as his brother's running-mate in 1960 - wanted Johnson off the ticket in 1964 and thought the Baker case would serve to eliminate him automatically. This was well understood by Johnson.

"Despite Jordan's promise," Newsday went on to say, "there are still questions as to precisely how 'searching' the committee investigation will be. The latest revelation in the case, and one which could turn into the juiciest the government has seen in years, is that a West German party girl, wife of a West German sergeant who was stationed at the embassy here, 'entertained' high-ranking members of the government at a motel partially owned by Baker in Ocean City, Md..."



In a follow-up story, published the next day, Newsday wrote: "While rumors about Baker and his relationship with a frisky frau, who was bounced from the United States allegedly for her hanky-panky with top government officials, buzzed from the Potomac to the Ruhr..."

How many "top government officials" are there? Exactly two, i.e. the President and the Vice-President.

A UPI dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 28, 1963, started out with this paragraph: "A Senate investigator is expected to unfold at a closed hearing tomorrow a Profumo-like story of a German beauty's relations with prominent Washington figures..."

The New York Journal-American, too, smelled Profumistic odors. In its issue of Oct. 28, 1963, this paper reported: "A West German party girl was thrown out of Washington because of her Congressional capers, the Bonn Government confirmed today... The action came after the FBI notified Bonn of the girl's activities, which paralleled the Profumo-Keeler affair in London..."

In order to qualify as a "Profumo-type affair," or one that paralleled the Profumo-Keeler affair, there had to be these prerequisites in the case: (a) A Cabinet member with access to top defense secrets; he had to have an intimate relationship with a siren who also happened to be a security risk; and (c) he had to be on personally friendly terms with the purveyor of the girl's charms. Of all the members of Kennedy's Cabinet only Johnson filled the bill on all three counts.

Despite terse official denials - which are routine in such cases - it is certain that by the end of October 1963 President Kennedy and his brother, the Attorney General, had made up their minds to "dump Lyndon," - as Nixon accurately stated at Dallas the day before the assassination. All they were waiting for were the facts still to be brought to light by the Senate investigation then in progress.

Thus, for Lyndon Johnson, it became a matter of political survival to halt that investigation at all costs, or at any rate to see to it that the "moral side" of the Baker scandal was eliminated from the hearings. As Vice President he was unable to do so, for his chief, President Kennedy, had clearly indicated that he expected a thorough house-cleaning in the Baker affair. As President, however, Johnson would be in a position to turn the investigation into a whitewash of himself, which is exactly what happened after Kennedy's death.

The Baker scandal, then, is truly the hidden key to the assassination or, to be more exact, to its timing. For the roots of the drama undoubtedly go back to the 1960 Convention, as I have already set forth, what the Baker affair did was to crystallize the more or less vague plans to eliminate Kennedy which had already been in existence. The murder of a president is hazardous business under the best of circumstances. It takes an element of urgency to put such a plan into effect. The threat of complete exposure which faced Johnson in the Baker scandal provided that final impulse. He now was forced by the instinct of self-preservation to give the go-ahead signal to the plotters who had long been waiting for the right opportunity.

It may have been an almost imperceptible signal, but the CIA, which is always on the alert for instructions to commit murder, caught it clearly and promptly swung into action.



Count SixMurder Unlimited - and Unpunished

Through all of the Lyndon Johnson Story, there runs like a red, a blood-red thread, a string of mysterious deaths, from implausible suicide through unlikely accident to overt, unpunished murder.

I am not suggesting that Johnson in all of these cases, or even in any of them, was directly responsible. But one finds that in each of some thirty cases of unnatural death which have occurred over the past six years, there was a link to some definite Johnson interest. The common denominator of these suspicious deaths, occurring in widely different spheres, is an obvious intent to cover up something, that would have been apt to embarrass Johnson, had it been revealed.

"Dead Men Tell No Tales" is not only the favorite slogan of the organized underworld, but also a guiding maxim in the political jungle that goes by the name of The Great Society. Facts liable to incriminate the boss are ruthlessly suppressed; evidence is fabricated or tampered with; witnesses to the truth are silenced, one way or the other.

Another common hallmark of the various occurrences which we shall briefly examine in the following is the fact that in all instances violent death went uninvestigated and unpunished. In some cases, there was a perfunctory sham inquest, usually followed by a vague or evasive coroner's report; then the matter was quietly buried. In most instances, however, a verdict of suicide or accident was pronounced without the slightest attempt even to examine a possible murder angle. All this denotes a powerful behind-the-scenes influence which, under the given circumstances, can have been exercised only by or on behalf of Lyndon B. Johnson. He is the grand master of the coverup technique which has been brought in America to a perfection unmatched anywhere in the world.

Of the approximately thirty people who have died under highly suspicious circumstances, two could have connected Johnson, or close associates of his, with the Billie Sol Estes scandal, and at least four with the Bobby Baker affair, while 20-odd were potentially embarrassing witnesses in the Dallas events of November 22 to 24, 1963.

Space does not permit an exhaustive discussion of the Billie Sol Estes case here. J. Evetts Haley has adequately covered the subject in his book "A Texan Looks at Lyndon," and the matter is, on the whole, of marginal interest only to the present inquiry into the morals and practices of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Briefly stated, Billie Sol Estes, a young Texan from Pecos, was the very prototype of the "wheeler-dealer," i.e. the inordinately avaricious, grafting, finagling businessman usually operating on the outer fringes of the law which is so characteristic of the Johnson era. A "wheeler-dealer" can best be recognized by his ability to make millions of dollars in a minimum of time in an area of business where political influence is of paramount importance. Billie Sol Estes, Bobby Baker and Lyndon B. Johnson are the three outstanding wheeler-dealers of our time.



The web of Estes' business interests and financial entanglements was even more complex than that of Bobby Baker and almost as impenetrable as the vast reaches of the Johnson business empire. More than two dozen different firms dealing in cotton, fertilizer and grain storage were lumped together in "Billie Sol Estes Enterprises, Inc."

The magic word behind Estes' spectacular, if short-lived, success was influence. At the height of his career, in 1961 and early 1962, Estes made a point of flying to Washington about once a month. Invariably, on the eve of his departure for the capital, he would make huge withdrawals from one or the other of his various bank accounts. On a single trip he is reported to have taken with him \$ 150,000 in cash, returning home nearly empty-handed.

Three big grain storage companies, all of which made huge profits from Government contracts, formed the mainstay of Estes' multimillion-dollar business empire. In the single year of 1961, United Elevators, one of these companies, was paid about four million dollars by the US Government for the storage of grain surplus. Subsequently, three top officials of the Department of Agriculture, which had handled these deals, were forced to resign as a result of the Estes scandal. Who was the power backstage that channelled millions of tax dollars into Estes' bank accounts?

The New York World Telegram & Sun, on Sept. 24, 1964, quoted Sen. Barry Goldwater as follows: "The Billie Sol Estes case is more than just a scandal. It is more than a sordid picture of favoritism and fraud. It is a study in the operations and attitudes of some of the top officials of government - many of whom are still with us."

After that opening shot, Sen. Goldwater, in the words of the NY World Telegram & Sun, "deposited Billie Sol, like an unwanted foundling, on Mr. Johnson's own doorstep". Reminding that the Texas wheeler-dealer in illegal cotton acreage allotments withdrew \$ 40,000 in cash for a trip to Washington in 1962, he (Goldwater) said: "The record shows that Estes spent about \$ 6,000 of this for tickets to a \$ 100-a-plate Democratic dinner and turned most of the tickets over to his friend, Cliff Carter, in the office of the then Vice President, Lyndon Baines Johnson. We have never learned what happened to the other \$ 34,000. Whose office, whose pocket got that? ..."

"Sen. Goldwater said Mr. (Orville) Freeman (Agriculture Secretary) ignored months of warnings from the FBI about Estes... while at the same time Lyndon Johnson's office was busily contacting him on behalf of Estes."

"This isn't rumor; this isn't speculation," Sen. Goldwater said, "This is on the record, tying the office of the man who now lives in the White House with Billie Sol Estes."

"The GOP presidential nominee said it is up to the President to expose wrongdoing in the government, 'but the interim President whose office dealt with Billie Sol Estes does not press for exposure. His power is used for far different ends, and the White House has been turned into whitewash house...' (italics added - J.J.)"

The Whitewash House. Not a bad term, even though it has been coined by a Barry Goldwater. That's exactly what it has been from the moment Lyndon B. Johnson moved in. And Coverup House. Covering up for the misdeeds of his friends, and his own, has been a full-time occupation for LBJ for as long as he has been President, and on half a different fronts. The Billie Sol Estes front. The Bobby Baker front, The Walter Jenkins front.



The LBJ Company front. The Kennedy assassination front. And, as he goes along, the dead bodies keep falling by the wayside.

In the Estes case, and to cut a long story short, the first to die was Henry Marshall, Supervisor of Federal cotton allotments in Texas at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. After having conducted a quiet investigation of Estes' cotton allotments, Marshall, in the late spring of 1961, sent in a report which revealed the whole scheme to have been fraudulent. In June of the same year, Marshall was found dead of gunshot wounds on his ranch in Texas. His death, at the time, was listed as a "suicide," and he was quietly buried - as was his report.

After Estes' arrest, however, investigators of the McClellan Committee in May, 1962, decided to exhume not only the long-forgotten Marshall report, but also the body of its author. And now they got the shock of their lives. For, Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk, the examining pathologist, declared flatly that suicide was out of the question because the victim had been riddled by five bullets from a bolt-action rifle and that one shot had struck in the back.

Nevertheless, the McClellan Committee preferred not to press its inquiry into this matter. The chairman, Sen. McClellan, closed the book on it with the sibylline remark: "His (Marshall's) death concealed more than establishment of an act of murder would reveal." And that was that.

Between Estes' arrest and the exhumation of Marshall's body, another corpse turned up. On April 4, 1962, the badly decomposed body of one of Estes' accountants, a man named George Krutilek, was found in an automobile in El Paso - the city where a Federal grand jury happened to be looking into Estes' affairs. Krutilek would have been a prime source of information to them concerning Estes' complicated business deals and secret partnerships. And now he was dead - of a heart attack, according to the official story!

Turning now to the rise and fall of Bobby Baker, the first dead body in the case was that of Alfred S. Novak, Baker's original partner in the Carousel Motel venture already discussed. One day in March, 1962, Novak, aged 43, was found unconscious by his wife, Gertrude, on the floor of their garage. His death was first listed as due to accidental carbon-monoxide poisoning, but later it was attributed to suicide.

What is particularly suspicious in the Novak case is that his "accidental" death followed closely in the wake of his discovery that he had been swindled out of his legitimate share in the Carousel by Baker in a complicated business deal that also involved two Dallas oil kings, Clint Jr. and John Murchison. Another curious aspect of the case is that Mrs. Novak, after the death of her husband, attributed simply to "cardio-respiratory failure," collected 45 000 dollars in life insurance through an insurance agency then headed by Don. B. Reynolds, one of Bobby Baker's closest friends and business associates at that time.

Perhaps the most telltale fact about the second death in the case is that the press paid no attention to its Bobby Baker angle, conspicuous as it was. When authentic and sensational news thus is stripped of its meaning by the news media, this is nearly always due to "hush-up" orders filtering down from high government levels. On Dec. 2, 1963, an AP dispatch from Miami reported: "Grant Stockdale, former Ambassador to Ireland,



plunged to his death today from his offices on the 13th floor of the duPont Building. The police said Mr. Stockdale, an intimate friend of President Kennedy, had committed suicide. No notes were found, however. Mr. Stockdale was 48 years old..."

Note that Stockdale, according to this dispatch, did not jump out of his window. He "plunged to his death," a conveniently ambiguous statement that is generally used when a person dies by a fall from a window and the police isn't sure whether it is a case of accident, suicide - or murder.

The New York Herald Tribune, in a dispatch published on Dec. 3, 1963, was less affirmative than the AP dispatch had been. "Police said it was an apparent suicide. Miami police investigators, however, were unable to find a suicide note or provide any motive."

No motive. That's always suspicious. Suppose somebody had pushed Stockdale out the window to shut him up forever? That's not a far-fetched supposition by any means. The Herald Tribune coyly hinted: "Mr. Stockdale's name also came up briefly as a part-time associate of Eugene Hancock, a vending machine operator, mentioned in the investigation of Bobby Baker."

The New York Times of Dec. 3, 1963, was a little more explicit: "Grant Stockdale once had close business connections with vending machine concerns that are under investigation in the Robert. G. Baker inquiry... In an interview published in The Miami Herald last October, shortly after the Senate authorized a study of Mr. Baker's dealings, Mr. Stockdale said: 'I hope I don't get cut up too bad. I haven't done anything wrong.'..."

Stockdale, the NY Times story went on to explain, had been sued for using "undue influence" to get government contracts for Automatic Vending Services, a Miami company in which he owned stock. President of that company was the same Eugene Hancock who later acted as a stooge for Bobby Baker in Serv-U-Corporation, another automatic vending concern. It was the exposure of official favoritism in the case of Serv-U that started the ball rolling in the Baker case. As to Automatic Vending Services, Inc. it "won contracts totaling \$ 500,000 a year at Patrick Air Force Base and the Air Force missile test center at Cape Kennedy," according to the New York Times story. Clearly, then, Stockdale's sudden and violent death was a direct consequence of the Bobby Baker scandal, even though there was no mention of that angle in the papers.

Mystery befitting a B-grade thriller surrounds the third body in the Baker case, one that belonged, in life, to a beautiful woman.

Like other housewives in the crime-ridden Washington area, Mrs. Sheila Drennan made it a practice to keep the doors of her home in suburban Maryland not only closed, but locked. Yet one day, early in 1964, when her children came home from school, they were surprised to find the front door not only unlocked, but wide open.

Their misgivings were horribly confirmed. On the floor of the bathroom, the children found the lifeless nude body of their 34-year-old mother. Nothing else had been touched and in the adjoining bedroom the police found the woman's clothing and rings neatly arranged on her bed. Apparently, she was about to take a bath when sudden death overtook her.

What had happened? The medical authorities were as puzzled as was the police. County Medical Examiner Dr. John Kehoe was unable to make a firm determination of the cause of death. He noted an internal neck injury but expressed the view that this could have been caused "by a fall or a mugging." He thought, therefore, that the woman's death could have been "either accidental or homicide."



And what has it all to do with the Baker case? Simply this: Sheila Drennan was the wife of Lorin H. Drennan Jr., a government accountant, who gave the Senate investigators a detailed picture of Bobby Baker's financial entanglements. And that Lorin Drennan's testimony was followed, in a matter of days, by the mysterious death of his wife. Circumstances strongly suggest that somebody tried to lay his hands on Mr. Drennan's records, and in the process stumbled upon the wife as she was heading for the bathroom. That he then silenced her, is routine in such cases.

Quite extraordinary is the case of Bobby Baker's beautiful secretary, confidante and top "party girl," Nancy Carole Tyler. She was privy to most, if not all of the explosive secrets in the Baker closet. What she knew, first-hand and through her intimate friendship with Elly Rometsch, about goings-on in high circles, in Washington, was enough to bring the government down, any time.

She never showed any disposition to betray any of her knowledge. Then she on Feb. 26, 1964, succeeded her boss on the witness stand, before the Senate investigating committee, she swore to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth - and then clammed up as effectively as he had done. She was protected, of course, by the Fifth Amendment, the same as Bobby Baker himself. She wouldn't even give her present address which was no longer that of the famous Town House Baker had rented for her and her girl friends.

Despite such loyalty, Miss Tyler before long was to meet with an "accident" so cleverly engineered no one will ever be able to prove that she was murdered. Ostensibly, this is what happened: After moving out of the Town House, early in 1964, the girl took up residence at the Carousel Motel also owned by her boss. She kept out of the public eye as much as she could.

In the first week of May, 1965, a man named Robert H. Davis, a 43-year-old pilot for a West Virginia coal company, arrived at the motel where he stayed for several days. Davis, a resident of Huntington, W. Va., had flown to Ocean City, Md. in his own plane, a single-engine Waco biplane. No sooner had Davis met Miss Tyler at the motel, than he invited her for a sightseeing trip in his plane over Ocean City and surroundings. Carole accepted and on May 9th they took off together. The girl was riding in the front seat and Davis in the back of the dual control plane.

All of a sudden and for no visible reason - the flying weather couldn't have been finer - the plane plunged into the sea, about 1,000 feet offshore. Rescue boats reaching the scene shortly after the crash could find no signs of survivors. The Coast Guard eventually located the wreckage in murky water about 23 feet deep. Divers recovered the bodies of Tyler and Davis.

Officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board promptly arrived on the scene to direct the salvaging of the plane for inspection. They hired a commercial barge with a crane to bring the Waco to the surface, rather than to drag it ashore with a winch because, as a CAB official indicated, the plane might be damaged by a sand bar between the spot where it was found and the beach. This suggests the CAB thought it was a peculiar accident and wanted to make sure that its cause could be determined. However, nothing further was heard about this investigation. It, too, was quietly buried.



It is of course hard to say what had happened in the case. One possible explanation is that the plane had been sabotaged, unbeknown to Davis. On the other hand, Davis, an experienced flyer, may have been hired to dump the girl into the sea and make it look like an accident. This theory is strongly borne out by the fact that Davis, according to The New York World-Telegram & Sun of May 10, 1965, was stunt-flying when the plane fell into the sea. To engage in stunt-flying seems hardly normal for a professional pilot who takes a girl he has just met out on a sightseeing trip. If this assumption is correct, then evidently something went wrong. Perhaps there was a struggle between the killer and his victim with the result that the plane went irretrievably out of control. Who will ever know?

As <sup>to</sup> the ~~the~~ 20-odd Dallas witnesses who have perished to date, mostly in staged traffic accidents, from previously undetected fatal diseases or through established but never punished murder, there is no need for me to go into details of these cases here. Except for the latest additions to the list, the matter has been dealt with exhaustively in my previous books, in Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment" and in other recent publications.

The Sunday Times (London), on Feb. 26, 1967, stated that it had "asked an actuary to compute the life expectancy of 15 of the dead. He concluded that, on the morning of November 22, 1963, there was one chance in about 10 to the 29th power that they would all be dead today. More crudely, the odds against all 15 dying were 100,000 trillion to one."

Unimpressed by its own scoop, the Sunday Times considered that this statistic "is no grounds for any sinister conclusion."

How many more Dallas witnesses must die before the blindfold press begins to see something sinister?

#### Count Seven

##### The Dealey Plaza Ambush

The core of the Kennedy Murder Fraud is exposed by the topography of the assassination site.

As early as November 23, 1963, The New York Times accurately described the Texas School Book Depository as an "Ambush Building Chosen with Care." What the paper did not care to tell its readers, though, was that Lee H. Oswald, the alleged assassin, did not of his own initiative choose the TSED as his place of work, but was planted there by a false friend (Ruth Paine); nor did The Times care to point out <sup>that</sup> the employment of Oswald at the TSED took place about six weeks before any member of the general public in Dallas could know, or even guess that the presidential motorcade would pass in the vicinity of the Book Depository. All of which logically rules out Oswald as the one who chose the ambush building with care.

There was not only an ambush building but also, and more importantly still, an ambush itinerary in the choice of which Oswald, again, could not have had any say. As early as June 1964 my book Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? called attention to the "self-betraying" double detour which brought the parade within convenient shooting distance, at a conveniently slow pace, not only for the sniper at the window of the TSED but also for his accomplices firing from the front. The Warren Commission, instead of relentlessly pursuing the all-important question of who was responsible for



that risk-studded itinerary, chose to quibble about traffic technicalities. With plenty of charts and exhibits, the Warren Report makes the point that the chosen route was entirely natural and "appropriate."

"To reach the Trade Mart from Main Street the (Secret Service) agents decided to use the Stemmons Freeway (Route No. 77), the most direct route," the Commission says. "The only practical way for westbound traffic on Main Street to reach the northbound lanes of the Stemmons Freeway is via Elm Street, which Route No. 77 traffic is instructed to follow in this part of the city. (See Commission Exhibit No. 2113)

"Elm Street was to be reached from Main by turning right at Houston, going one block north and then turning left into Elm. On this last portion of the journey, only five minutes from the Trade Mart, the President's motorcade would pass the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets. The building overlooks Dealey Plaza, an attractively landscaped triangle of 3 acres."

The Commission's explanations here are somewhat less than candid and wholly misleading. Fact of the matter is (and Exhibit 2113 shows that clearly) that normally traffic bound for Stemmons Freeway and the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike moves, in that part of the city, all the way along Route 77, i.e. along Elm, not Main Street. Had the motorcade followed that route, it would have passed the TSED at normal speed and, by the same token, "Oswald" would have found it all but impossible to hit his mark accurately.

But, the Report tells us, the planners had decided not to use Elm Street for the main portion of the downtown part of the motorcade, "because Main Street offered better vantage points for spectators."

This point can certainly be argued by anyone familiar with the aspect of both streets. However, that is not the real issue. What matters is that traffic moving west along Main Street, and headed for the Trade Mart or the Airport, normally would not take the access road to Stemmons Freeway at this point, but would proceed for a few blocks and then turn right into the broad Industrial Boulevard which runs roughly parallel to the Freeway and rejoins the latter at almost exactly the spot where the Trade Mart is located.

What the Commission chose to overlook, or at any rate failed to tell its audience, is that westward traffic normally is very heavy along both Elm and Main Streets, which run parallel. If it truly were a normal traffic rule for cars moving westward on Main in the direction of the Trade Mart, the Airport or the Turnpike, to turn right at Houston, going one block north and then turning left on Elm - as the presidential motorcade did - the inevitable result would be a permanent traffic jam of monster proportions. For then the heavy flow of cars coming down Main Street would have to merge with the equally heavy flow down Elm Street at the Book Depository corner. Actually, Elm Street traffic normally turns into Stemmons Freeway and Main Street traffic goes on to Industrial Boulevard, which allows for a fairly smooth operation all day long.

Moreover, with the President's safety at stake in a turbulent and clearly hostile city, priority should certainly have been given to elementary considerations of security, in charting the "appropriate" itinerary, rather than to the solicitude to provide "vantage points" for spectators.

The principal shortcoming of the Warren Commission, in the matter, is that it completely failed to look into the question whether the itinerary could have been charted by inside conspirators precisely in



such a manner as to provide the best opportunities for a deadly ambush yet at the same time leave room for specious arguments about traffic conditions. Isn't it natural, when you plan to assassinate the President, to make allowance for all kinds of pretexts and subterfuges that would seem to explain the treacherous arrangements made?

If the Commission really had wanted to find the truth, it would have tried to visualize, at least as a theoretical possibility, what undoubtedly has been the real sequence of events:

First, the decision was made to use the President's visit to Texas for setting up a trap in which he could be killed effectively by cross-fire (A year before, President Charles de Gaulle of France was to have been assassinated in the same manner, but escaped through sheer luck and the quick response of his bodyguards).

Next, persons thoroughly familiar with the topography of Dallas suggested that Dealey Plaza with its tall buildings overlooking a wide open space, its Triple Underpass, its colonnades and its parking areas hidden by trees, bushes and fences presented all the features for an ideal death trap.

Then, in the third place, an itinerary had to be found that would seem to justify leading the motorcade right into this trap.

That this is, indeed, the correct interpretation of events becomes readily apparent from a searching review of what the Warren Report, William Manchester's "The Death of a President" and authoritative press reports have had to say about the making of the fateful travel arrangements.

To begin with the Warren Report, it states: "An important purpose of the President's visit to Dallas was to speak at a luncheon given by business and civic leaders. The White House staff informed the Secret Service that the President would arrive and depart from Dallas' Love Field; that a motorcade through the downtown area of Dallas to the luncheon site should be arranged; and that following the luncheon the President would return to the airport by the most direct route. Accordingly, it was important to determine the luncheon site as quickly as possible, so that security could be established at the site and the motorcade route selected."

Two observations are in order. In the first place, this paragraph conveys the impression that the Secret Service was informed by the White House staff at one and the same time that the President would (a) arrive and depart from Love Field; (b) that a motorcade to the luncheon site should be arranged; and (c) that the return to the airport would be by the most direct route. This is inexact and indeed misleading, for the decision to hold a motorcade was not made until Wednesday, November 20 (see below), six days after the luncheon site had been selected and five days after Winston Lawson, the representative of the White House detail of the Secret Service, had arrived in Dallas to check arrangements from the viewpoint of security. Instruction (b), then, cannot have been given to the Secret Service at the same time as (a) and (c).

And two, why was it important only to establish security at the luncheon site and not along all of the motorcade route?

The Warren Report then goes on to say: "On November 4, Gerald A. Bohn, agent in charge of the White House detail, asked Sorrels to examine

\* Forrest V. Sorrels, special agent in charge of the Dallas office of the Secret Service



three potential sites for the luncheon. One building, Market Hall, was unavailable for November 22. The second, the Women's Building at the State Fair Grounds, was a one-story building with few entrances and easy to make secure, but it lacked necessary food-handling facilities and had certain unattractive features, including a low ceiling with exposed conduits and beams. The third possibility, the Trade Mart, a handsome new building with all the necessary facilities, presented security problems. It had numerous entrances, several tiers of balconies surrounding the central court where the luncheon would be held, and several catwalks crossing the court at each level. On November 4, Sorrels told Behn he believed security difficulties at the Trade Mart could be overcome by special precautions. Lawson also evaluated the security hazards at the Trade Mart on November 13. Kenneth O'Donnell (special assistant to the President who, according to the Warren Report "acted as coordinator for the trip"- J.J.) made the final decision to hold the luncheon at the Trade Mart; Behn so notified Lawson on November 14."

Note how quickly Sorrels made up his mind that security hazards at the Trade Mart could be overcome. The same day he is asked by the head of the White House detail "to examine three potential sites for the luncheon" Sorrels expresses the view that a large building with numerous features presenting security difficulties could be made safe "by special precautions." This is but one of several instances in which those locally responsible for making the arrangements, i.e. the Dallas officials and "civic leaders," expressed a preference for the Trade Mart above all other possibilities. The Warren Commission, as usual, saw nothing suspicious in this subtle insistence on the Trade Mart as the most convenient luncheon site. Yet only this choice could lead to the selection of a motorcade route that would pass in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. In the case of the Women's Building, which is located in an entirely different part of the city, it would have been difficult, indeed, to justify a route leading past the Book Depository - even in the eyes of a Warren Commission.

William Manchester who, as everyone knows, was able to draw on an exclusive source of information, the Kennedys, paints a very different picture from that presented by the Commission. He blames the selection of the Trade Mart on petty considerations of prestige put forward by John Connally, the Governor of Texas, who allegedly was preoccupied with plans for humiliating a political rival, Senator Ralph Yarborough.

"Connally, meanwhile, had been busy spinning intricate webs," Manchester writes. "Jerry Bruno, advance man for the Democratic National Committee, learned of one Connally scheme to put Senator Yarborough in his place. The details are important because they involved the choice of the site where the President would speak in Dallas and, as a consequence, the motorcade route he would take.

"There were three major choices: the Women's Building, the Market Hall and the Trade Mart. Bruno preferred the Women's Building, but it was rather drab and its low-ceilinged structure made it unsuitable for one of Connally's schemes. In Dallas Connally wanted a two-tiered top table. The President, the Vice-President and the Governor would sit at the higher one. Lesser officials - such as the state's senior senator Yarborough - would be relegated to the lower.

"It was within Bruno's power to make a final decision on the spot. Had he insisted on the Women's Building, the Dallas motorcade would not have



passed beneath the Texas School Book Depository."

So far I have quoted from the serialization of the Manchester book which appeared in the London Sunday Times and which represents, according to an explicit editorial note, "the version... authorised by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy."

In the French illustrated weekly Paris-Match, which used the original, uncut version, however, the above-quoted passage reads as follows: "It was within Bruno's power to make a final decision on the spot, and later he had to live with the thought ("et plus tard il devait vivre avec la pensée") that if he had insisted on the Women's Building etc.etc."

The difference is important and significant. In the original version, then, Bruno was presented as a man still deeply disturbed by the realization that he could have saved the President's life, and changed the course of history, had he only insisted on his own preference, the Women's Building. Why was that reference deleted from the "authorized" version?

"Because he (Bruno) hesitated the matter remained unsettled," Manchester goes on to write without bothering to explain what happened. If Bruno had full power to make the final decision on the spot, why did he "hesitate?" and, if he could have insisted on his choice, the Women's Building, but failed to do so, is it not self-evident that he had encountered opposition - an opposition so strong that he could not overrule it? And, again, if Bruno, as the original version has it, now is consumed by remorse for having failed to insist, does that not suggest that there was a strong conflict about the issue?

"The Secret Service regarded all three sites as acceptable," Manchester says. The contradiction with the Warren Report is only on the surface, for we have already seen that Sorrels overcame the apparent security difficulties at the Trade Mart with remarkable speed. Now, to quote Manchester further:

"The issue was bucked up to the White House, where the policy was still to appease Connally. On November 14, Kenneth O'Donnell opted for the Trade Mart, though the two-tiered top table was rejected."

This paragraph, of course, makes no sense whatsoever. If Connally really preferred the Trade Mart to the Women's Building, then it was, according to Manchester himself, because the former was suitable and the latter unsuitable for the Governor's pet scheme of installing a two-tiered top table. And if the policy at the White House was to appease Connally, then it was essential to give him what he wanted: the two-tiered table. As long as this scheme was rejected, Connally no longer had any reason to insist on the Trade Mart. This version, then, is obviously nothing more than a subterfuge to cover up the fact that O'Donnell gave to the Dallas leaders what they wanted - for far less respectable reasons than Connally's considerations of prestige. They wanted the Trade Mart, because on it depended the selection of a motorcade route that would lead into the predestined death trap - Dealey Plaza.

In parentheses, Manchester adds to the foregoing: "The Warren Commission reported that the luncheon site was selected by the Secret Service with O'Donnell's approval. This is incorrect. The decision was a political decision, made by politicians. Bruno was among the witnesses whom the Commission did not summon."



What does Manchester mean to convey by the first of the last two sentences? Who are the "politicians" who made the decision? Kennedy? O'Connell? (Remember, he has stated before that the decision was "bucked up" to the White House). Or Connally, after all? "The Governor was content," Manchester writes. Content with what? the rejection of his little scheme? All that makes no sense and is manifestly designed to hide the identity of the people who really made the fateful decision.

More illuminating is Manchester's statement that "Bruno was among the witnesses whom the Commission did not summon." A glance at the official list of witnesses who testified before the Commission confirms this - and highlights one of the most scandalous sins of omission the seven sages have been guilty of. For, it is perfectly clear that Bruno played a key role in the arrangements that preceded the assassination. The way he wanted it would have been the safe way and the President would still be alive. But somebody overrode him - somebody influential enough to push aside a man who had full power to make the final decision on the spot! Who was that opponent of Bruno's, why was he so insistent on the Trade Mart, and how did he manage to make his views prevail over those of the plenipotentiary?

Had the Warren Commission really aimed at establishment of the truth, it could not have failed to ask those questions and to insist on satisfactory answers. Instead, it simply dodged this essential issue by not calling a witness of first-rate importance. Can there be any excuse for such behavior?

Let us turn now to a third important source of information on this issue, one to which I had already called attention in Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, but which assumes increased significance in the light of the above information gleaned from the Warren Report and the Manchester book.

As early as November 29, 1963, The New York Herald Tribune came out with a remarkably informative dispatch from Washington entitled: Dallas Ride: Questions in New Facts which is worth quoting to some length:

"President Kennedy's triumphant motorcade through Fort Worth last Friday morning and his even more exhilarating but ultimately fatal motorcade through Dallas at noontime were events written into his schedule in the last days before his death, the Herald Tribune learned yesterday.

"They were events the Secret Service could not have counted on when it sent its advance man to the Dallas-Fort Worth area a week before the trip to make plans for the President's security."

Compare these two paragraphs to the already-cited passage from the Warren Report which begins with the words "An important purpose..." The contradiction is evident. The Warren Commission presented the matter in such a way that the impression was created as though plans for a motorcade had existed from the start or, at any rate, before the luncheon site had been determined. This determination, according to the Report, took place on November 14, a day after the advance agent, Lawson, had "evaluated the security hazards at the Trade Mart." According to the Herald Tribune, however, Lawson arrived in Dallas a week before the President's arrival, which would make it the 15th of November and he did not know then that plans for a motorcade existed. Since the Herald Tribune story was based on unimpeachable authority, as we shall see, and had been published before the Warren Commission was even set up, it is clear that the Commission deliberately twisted already established facts in order to conceal a crucial element pointing towards conspiracy at a high level.



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*Interesting! ??  
accurate?*

"Raymond E. Buck, president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, told this newspaper the decision to hold the Fort Worth motorcade was made in the '24 to 36 hours' before the President's arrival in the city the night before his assassination," the Herald Tribune dispatch continued.

"Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and director of the Dallas Citizens Council, said the decision to hold the fatal motorcade was made 'two or three days' before the President arrived.

"Both men were active in making arrangements for the visit, dealing with the White House representatives and Secret Service men making the advance arrangements.

"Mr. Cullum said he dealt with a Winston Lawson of the Secret Service in making the arrangements... Mr. Cullum said Mr. Lawson... arrived in Dallas to make the security arrangements one week before the President arrived - that is, several days before the decision to hold the motorcade was made.

To recapitulate: November 14, 1963: The final decision to hold the luncheon at the Trade Mart is made in Washington and is communicated to the Dallas authorities and the Secret Service bureau in that city. (And, on the night of November 14, that conspiratorial, two-hour meeting between Jack Ruby, Police Officer J.D. Tippit and Bernard Weissman took place at the Carousel Club!)

November 15: Winston Lawson, advance agent of the Secret Service (White House detail) arrives in Dallas to supervise security arrangements there and in Fort Worth. He does not know yet that motorcades are planned in both cities.

Lawson, on arrival, contacts the presidents of the two Chambers of Commerce, Raymond E. Buck and Robert B. Cullum, both of whom are "active" in making arrangements for the presidential visit. The latter is also director of the all-powerful Dallas Citizens Council which - this is a matter of common knowledge - has ruled that city for decades after the manner of ancient oligarchies. The man behind the throne of the Citizens Council is oil-magnate H.L.Hunt, as has been explained before. Smell a rat?

To go back to the Herald Tribune: "Neither Mr. Buck nor Mr. Cullum could say definitely who made the decision to stage the motorcades. 'The motorcade development was just one of a consensus among all concerned,' Mr. Buck said. (Consensus. The favorite term of Lyndon B. Johnson, the one he has always used to justify his own decisions! - J.J.)" "Prior to Wednesday we thought there would be no motorcade. On Thursday we were advised by the White House representatives that there would be. I would say that the President made the decision."

This last statement is undoubtedly correct in the sense that Kennedy must have agreed to the proposal to hold a motorcade, otherwise it could not have taken place. But who really proposed it? Who talked Kennedy into it? How was this done? The Herald Tribune gives a hint:

"Mr. Cullum said the Dallas parade resulted from a feeling that not enough citizens of the city would get to see the President. The Trade Mart luncheon, which was to be sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council... the Dallas Assembly and the Southwest Research Institute. (Sentence left hanging in the air by the H-T. - J.J.)

"While the luncheon was for 2,600 people, it was an invitation affair," Mr. Cullum said. "There was a feeling that the people of Dallas



? Not clear

- more than could be invited - should have the opportunity to see the President. The President, as we understood it, had a desire to see the people. When this desire on the part of the people and on the part of White House representatives was expressed, we did not feel it was our prerogative to say no.'

Note the suspiciously cautious wording of that statement. There is "a feeling" that more people wanted to see the President than could be invited to the luncheon. Who tested that feeling and how? It is also "understood" that the President "had a desire to see the people."

The Citizens Council, it would appear from Mr. Cullum's remarks, really had nothing to do with the motorcade project; it just felt it could not stand in the way of the combined desires of the people and the President. That would have been a misuse of prerogative, says Mr. Cullum.

As a matter of fact, the Herald Tribune goes on to belabor this point in a subsequent paragraph: "One irony in the situation was that the Citizens Council leaders, who represent the power structure in the city, favored a direct trip by the President from Love Field to the Trade Mart and back to the airport after the speech... 'But we're not taking any holier-than-thou attitude on the motorcade in hindsight,' Mr. Cullum said."

If that is true, then the question most urgently arises: Who, with an influence even stronger than that of the Citizens Council, prevailed upon the organizers of the Dallas trip, in the last two or three days before the President's arrival, to include in the arrangements the "irregular U-shape" (Herald Tribune) motorcade route from the airport into the downtown area and then back to the Trade Mart?

"He (Cullum) could not identify the Dallas individuals with whom Mr. Lawson and a White House representative on the scene spoke in planning the route," the Herald Tribune went on to say.

Why couldn't he? Doesn't the director of the Citizens Council "represent the power structure in the city?" And he doesn't know what goes on in such an important matter? That is an obvious evasion. Mr. Cullum doesn't want to identify the "Dallas individuals" who planned the route, for we are getting here to the heart of the conspiracy and those unnamed citizens were in the thick of it.

The final paragraph of the Herald Tribune story is perhaps the most revealing and most disturbing of all: "The motorcade arrangements came so late in the planning that Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr., who accompanied the President on the short plane trip from Fort Worth to Dallas, was not aware of it."

There you have it - and let it sink in well. Not even Connally knew where the motorcade, which set out immediately after the plane's arrival from Fort Worth, would be going. Yet Lee Harvey Oswald, a small man in a big office building on the outskirts of town, is supposed to have known! He is even supposed to have known the motorcade route the day before, since he went out to Irving to get his gun - according to the Warren Report - on Thursday afternoon!

I had already pointed out the absurdity of this official assumption in Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, but the Warren Commission, forever anxious to close its eyes to the truth, chose to ignore it. Since then, the testimony of a ranking Dallas FBI official, James P. Hosty Jr., the agent entrusted by his bureau with the task of keeping an eye on the



movements of Lee H. Oswald, has strikingly confirmed the early, tell-tale revelation by the Herald-Tribune.

"Agent Hosty testified that he was fully aware of the pending Presidential visit to Dallas," the Warren Report states. "He recalled that the special agent in charge of the Dallas office of the FBI, J. Gordon Shanklin, had discussed the President's visit on several occasions, including the regular biweekly conference on the morning of November 22...

"Hosty testified that he did not know until the evening of Thursday, November 21, that there was to be a motorcade, however, and never realized that the motorcade would pass the Texas School Book Depository Building. He testified that he did not read the newspaper story describing the motorcade route in detail, since he was interested only in the fact that the motorcade was coming up Main Street, 'where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance.'"

Here the Warren Report is really stretching credibility to the breaking point. Imagine the situation. The President is coming to town and all the law enforcement agencies are on the alert. On the very morning of his arrival, a briefing is held at FBI headquarters and a top agent - Hosty was on the second echelon of the Dallas bureau - emerges of it ignorant of the motorcade arrangements, although his duty is precisely to keep suspects out of harm's way! He, the agent watching Oswald, does not know what the latter is fully conversant with, that is, that the President's car is going to pass beneath the Book Depository, within convenient shooting distance...

The whole thing is such a transparent web of lies, subterfuges, fabrications and distortions one really wonders how anybody in his right mind who ever studied the matter can have been taken in by it.

For the Warren Commission, it would have been easy to cut through this web of false pretenses. All it would have had to do was to stage a general confrontation of all the persons known to have had a hand in the making of the three crucial decisions that led to the Dealey Plaza ambush: (a) the decision to hold the luncheon at the Trade Mart, rather than at the Women's Building; (b) the decision that "came so late in the planning" to hold a motorcade through the downtown area; and (c) the decision to lead the motorcade past the Texas School Book Depository, unbeknown to the occupants of the presidential car.

As we have seen, the following persons were definitely active in making at least some of these arrangements:

1. Jerry Bruno - Of him, the above-cited Herald Tribune dispatch says, confirming in essence the information already quoted from the Manchester book: "Mr. Cullum reported that detailed plans for the Presidential trip were not made until two weeks before the visit when Jerry Bruno of the Democratic National Committee, representing P. Kenneth O'Donnell, the late President's appointments secretary and handler of political affairs, came to town."

2. Robert B. Cullum, director of the Dallas Citizens Council, whose prominent part in making arrangements has already been discussed.

3. Raymond E. Buck, president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, who was active in arranging the prior motorcade through that city.

4. Kenneth O'Donnell, one of Kennedy's most trusted aides, whose actions both before and after the Dallas tragedy are open to suspicion (among other things, he was responsible for the outrageous kidnaping of the dead President's body from the lawful jurisdiction of the Dallas County Medical Examiner, as is described in detail in my book Oswald: The Truth)



5. Secret Service agents Forrest V. Sorrels and Winston Lawson
6. FBI bureau chief J. Gordon Shanklin
7. Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry and his top aides.

In this connection, the following paragraph from the Warren Report is also worth quoting:

"After the selection of the Trade Mart as the luncheon site, Lawson and Sorrels met with Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor, Deputy Chief N.T. Fisher, and several other command officers to discuss details of the motorcade and possible routes. The route was further reviewed by Lawson and Sorrels with Assistant Chief Batchelor and members of the local host committee on November 15."

As we have seen, two members of the host committee for the Dallas-Fort Worth area, Messrs. Buck and Cullum, have specifically stated that the decision to hold motorcades in the twin cities was made "in the 24 to 36 hours" (Buck) or "two or three days" (Cullum) before the President's arrival. These unqualified statements glaringly expose the fallacy of the Commission's contention that the route was "reviewed" by Lawson, Sorrels, Batchelor and others as early as November 15. The Commission is obviously lying here and it does so for the manifest purpose of shielding the responsible police and Secret Service officials who together with members of the Dallas Citizens Council plotted the fateful route and put it into effect at so late an hour that no objections could be raised by honest officials who were not privy to the conspiracy. So late, indeed, that even the occupants of the presidential car did not know where they were going.

"The police officials agreed that the route recommended by Sorrels was the proper one and did not express a belief that any other route might be better. On November 18, Sorrels and Lawson drove over the selected route with Batchelor and other police officers, verifying that it could be traversed within 45 minutes. Representatives of the local host committee and the White House staff were advised by the Secret Service of the actual route on the afternoon of November 18."

*Check*  
☐ Which actual route? As I have set forth and documented in Oswald Assassin or Fall Guy?, the only map of the motorcade route published before the assassination appeared in the Dallas Morning News on November 22 and it showed an itinerary that led straight from Main Street to the Underpass, without the double detour towards the Book Depository that was actually taken by the parade. All other references in the press, before the fateful day, were vague and confusing. Accordingly, nobody in the general public, least of all Oswald, who seldom read newspapers and displayed little interest in current affairs, could know for sure that the motorcade would pass by the TSED. Only a very small circle of top-ranking Dallas police officials, Secret Service men and members of the Citizens Council knew the exact itinerary because they had planned it - as a trap.

Most significantly, the Warren Commission also failed to summon the two "civic leaders" that had been most active in making the arrangements, Messrs. Buck and Cullum. Evidently, the Commission did not want to hear from their lips, in sworn testimony, what these gentlemen already had told the New York Herald Tribune and which, as we have seen, is in flagrant contrast with the "findings" of the Commission.



Bruno, Buck, Cullum. Three prominent personalities in the know who could have guided the Warren Commission to the truth, had they been called to testify and subjected to a searching, relentless inquiry. Three personalities the Commission conspicuously ignored, although their statements were already in the record. Nothing could demonstrate more cogently that the Commission, far from aiming at the truth, as it hypocritically contended, was in reality determined to suppress it. The failure to summon these three key witnesses was no oversight, any more than the preposterous findings of the Commission concerning Oswald can have been due to innocent error.

These actions, on the contrary, are proof that the Warren Commission - for so-called reasons of state - deliberately shielded the real assassins of President Kennedy. Thus, individually and collectively, the members of the Commission made themselves accessories after the fact in the Crime of the Century.

District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans has vowed that he will prosecute all accessories after the fact in the assassination of President Kennedy. If he keeps his word, he will have to arrest some day Earl Warren, Allen Dulles, John J. McCloy and all the other members and counsels of a Commission which condoned the murder of the President, covered the tracks of his assassins and connived in the worst travesty of justice in our time - the sacrifice of the innocent scapegoat Oswald.

Needless to say, neither the responsible Dallas officials, nor the disloyal Secret Service men, nor the time-serving FBI chiefs, or even the respected members of the Warren Commission, would have dared to become accomplices in the assassination, or accessories after the fact, except for one overriding consideration. They all counted on the support and protection of the key man in the conspiracy, the man who was predestined to become President, Lyndon B. Johnson. But his time is running out, too.

### Count Eight

#### How Kennedy Was Lured into the Death Trap

Except for the reckless, death-defying bravado of fanatics who attack at close quarters with a bomb, a gun or a knife, the assassination of a President of the United States can succeed only in a propitious environment. It can succeed only as the result of a conspiracy which includes key members of all protective organs, the local police, the FBI and the Secret Service. Indeed, the most powerful, yet least considered argument in defense of Lee Harvey Oswald is simply that he was not in a position to neutralize the security apparatus which normally protects a president. Oswald had no control of the Texas School Book Depository, a huge building swarming with more than a hundred people and one that by its location, shape and other features was predestined to attract the attention of the Secret Service.

Even the Warren Commission has lamely conceded that the TSED was an apparent danger site that could have been easily identified. "An attempt to cover only the most obvious points of possible ambush along the route," says the Warren Report, "... might well have included the... Depository Building." Normally, this would have happened, for it is basic to the functioning of the Secret Service to spot such danger sites and render them harmless. Anybody planning single-handedly to shoot



43  
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### Count Flight

#### How Kennedy Was Lured into the Death Trap

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from such a building at the President would have been a stupid dare-devil doomed to certain failure.

For the plot to kill President Kennedy to have a maximum chance of success, it was necessary to draw him out of an environment where he ~~is~~ was ordinarily well-protected, such as Washington, and lead him to a place where the security apparatus could be effectively neutralized. Dallas was just such a place, for there the police force was in the hands of an organization (the Citizens Council) determined to get rid of the liberal, progressive, peace-minded Chief Executive. In all of the United States, there was no city where Kennedy had more active and powerful enemies. Not only the local police force, but also the regional bureaus of the FBI and the Secret Service were headed by persons hostile to him. In Dallas there was, to use the favorite LBJ term again, a "consensus" that Kennedy was a president the nation could do without and that Lyndon B. Johnson would make a fine successor. And out of that consensus developed the conspiracy.

But first you had to get the prospective victim into your grip - and Kennedy was reluctant to make the trip to Texas which he himself described to his wife, only a few hours before his death, as "nut country." There was only one man who could induce Kennedy to do what he didn't want to do, i.e. to take that trip down to darkest Texas. That man was Lyndon B. Johnson.

Just how loath Kennedy was to go to Texas, and how strong the pressure was which Johnson brought to bear on him has first become known through William Manchester's "The Death of a President." The published version, at that, is far less outspoken on this ticklish subject than the author's original manuscript had been. Long before Manchester's censorship problems were highlighted by his spectacular rift with the Kennedy family, his manuscript had been thoroughly revamped by the editors of Harper & Row and of Look magazine especially in this respect. Many passages that were deemed to be offensive to President Johnson had already been deleted and indeed the whole first chapter, and the introduction, had been purged. But even what is left after this blue-pencil rampage goes a long way to expose Johnson as the driving force behind the fateful journey.

The pretext Johnson used to lure his chief into the prepared death trap was a political one. He alleged that the interparty feud between Governor Connally and the conservative wing of the Democratic Party on one hand, and Senator Ralph Yarborough and the liberal faction on the other hand, had reached such proportions that a party split threatened which might result in the loss of Texas to the Republicans at the 1964 elections.

"So Kennedy was obliged to step in and patch things up," Manchester writes. "He had to make a real production of the trip, with Connally, Yarborough, Johnson and himself appearing together in public and in apparent harmony. The prospect was unappetizing and vexing to Kennedy. It appeared to him that Johnson ought to be able to resolve this petty dispute himself; the trip seemed to be an imposition."

In the published version of the book, Manchester then goes on to "explain" in a very unconvincing manner why Johnson supposedly wasn't able to settle the political dispute in his own home state so that it was necessary to impose on the President to the point of forcing him into an "unappetizing and vexing" journey:

"Actually, Johnson's problems were authentic. Politically, he had become a cipher..." So far, so good. But then Manchester goes on to illustrate his point by saying that "Mrs. Johnson had never seen the inside



of the famous Presidential plane," and that "if Johnson wanted to use a plane he had to apply to the President's Air Force Aide, and sometimes - mortifying to a man of his extreme sensitivity - the request was denied...

What has all that got to do with Texas and the Connally-Yarborough dispute? Johnson may have been a cipher in Washington, but his power and prestige in his home state of Texas was intact. To suggest otherwise, is to mislead the public about the real background of that fatal trip to Dallas.

This is apparently one of the passages in the Manchester book where the editorial pencil had been fast at work. Newsweek, in a preview of the contents of the book, on Sept. 5, 1966, reported: "A third fascinating historical sidelight concerns the last Washington talk between JFK and his Vice President. It was, according to the book, an argument. The President didn't want to make the trip (whose purpose was to patch a Democratic feud in LBJ's home state) and complained that the Vice President's political clout should be sufficient to settle the rift. Mr. Johnson is said to have replied that his influence had waned since taking over the Vice Presidency and that the trip was vital." This tell-tale urgency which Johnson put into his plea for the trip does not appear in the published book.

The New York Times, on August 29, 1966, similarly reported:

"... According to one who has read it, the Manchester manuscript reveals that in their last conversation President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson got into an argument. President Kennedy did not feel that his visit to Texas was necessary. Why couldn't Vice President Johnson, with all his reputed skill as a Texas politician, patch up the feud between the state's two Democratic factions, the Connally Democrats and the Yarborough Democrats, and let the President tend to pressing business in Washington? Reflecting that the Texas trip ended in the President's assassination in Dallas, a careless reading of the Kennedy-Johnson argument might result in anger over the Johnson role.

"But Mr. Manchester is said to have given at considerable length Mr. Johnson's reasons for urging the trip. Texas had been won in 1962 by a perilously slim margin and now the deepening Democratic split threatened loss of the state to the Republicans in 1964. Mr. Johnson is said to have argued that, since becoming Vice President, he had lost much of his political leverage in Texas, and that only a visit by the President would help..."

Little of all that is in the published version of the book. Above all, there is an unmistakeable shift in emphasis. The original manuscript had Johnson driving and urging the President, even shoving the unwanted trip down his throat. If "only a visit by the President would help" the situation in Texas, in Lyndon Johnson's view, that was a challenge so strong as to be almost tantamount to blackmail. In effect, Johnson was saying to his chief: "If you don't make that trip to Texas, we'll lose the 1964 election, and the whole country will know why." To a full-blooded politician like Kennedy, the threat of such political calamities must have sounded so ominously, he couldn't but yield. To put it bluntly, perhaps even crudely, but nevertheless accurately, Johnson in the case pricked and goaded Kennedy towards the prepared death trap the way cattle is driven into the slaughterhouse.



What is more, Johnson was the only Democratic leader of consequence to advise, nay to urge, Kennedy to make that trip to Texas. Several others are on record as having strenuously opposed the idea. The most prominent of these was no other than Governor Connally who, in an interview with The Dallas Times Herald, published on Jan. 9, 1967, unmistakably stated that he had been against the project.

"I reminded him (Kennedy) he had not made a political appearance in Texas since the 1960 campaign," Connally said, "and that if he spoke at four fund-raising dinners, he would be accused of coming to Texas 'just to take back a lot of money.'"

It doesn't matter why Connally was opposed to the presidential visit to his state. The fact that he tried to prevent Kennedy from coming is enough to expose the hollowness of Johnson's pretext for luring the President into the Dallas ambush. Significantly, the AP dispatch from Dallas reporting the above statement began with these words, "Gov. John B. Connally has indicated he did not want President Kennedy to take the trip to Dallas in November, 1963,..." And the New York Herald Tribune (Paris edition) headlined the story, on January 10, 1967: CONNALLY SAYS HE WARNED KENNEDY NOT TO GO TO TEXAS.

As a matter of fact, Connally must have indicated these feelings even at the time of the tragedy while he was at the hospital. For, The Dallas Morning News, on November 23, 1963, stated that Connally had gone to Washington to persuade Kennedy to call off his planned two-day, five-city tour of Texas. The story said that the Governor's purpose was two-fold - the trip would expand rather than heal the split in the Texas Democratic Party, and "there was the possibility of some unpleasantness." (From the New York Sunday News, 11-24-63)

On both counts, Connally was right. The fallacy of the Johnson pretext for manoeuvring Kennedy into a position where he could be conveniently eliminated was exposed the day the presidential visit to Dallas took place. Indeed, a front-page story in the Dallas Morning News of Nov. 22, 1963, proclaimed "STORM OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY SWIRLS AROUND KENNEDY ON VISIT," while another was headlined - because Senator Yarborough, in Fort Worth, had refused to ride in the same car as Lyndon Johnson - VARBOROUGH SNUBS LBJ. And, according to Manchester, the first result of the trip was that the feud between the Connally and the Yarborough factions "had become the biggest political story in the nation."

As for the "unpleasantness" Connally was expecting, I believe this was a covert reference to the Governor's inside knowledge of the Jack Ruby plot against himself (which is described in detail in the first two chapters of my book Oswald: The Truth) which might conceivably also lead to harming the President. At all events, this remark shows that Connally had other, far more serious, reasons for warning Kennedy off than the rather petty ones he cited in his January 1967 interview with the Dallas Times Herald.

According to the above-cited AP dispatch from Dallas, Jan. 9, 1967, Connally "made the remarks in reaction to reported statements in William Manchester's book, 'The Death of a President.' Mr. Manchester reports in the book that five prominent Democrats strongly urged President Kennedy to keep Dallas off his Texas itinerary because of what they felt was a highly charged atmosphere of antagonism toward him in the city. Mr. Manchester does not mention Governor Connally... as one of those who advised the President to omit Dallas..."



Who were those other "five prominent Democrats" that had "strongly urged President Kennedy to keep Dallas off his Texas itinerary?" The readers of the "authorised" version of the Manchester book will never know.

For now we come to one of the most significant, and also most shocking, "revisions" that have been worked into the Manchester book ostensibly to spare Jackie Kennedy's feelings but in reality for a quite different purpose: in order to prevent the exposure of Lyndon B. Johnson as the man who singlehandedly pushed Kennedy into making that fateful Dallas trip over the opposition of six prominent Democrats, including his own close friend and political ally, Connally.

In the "authorized" version, as published in the London Sunday Times of January 22, 1967, one reads in the paragraph following that little incident about the selection of the Trade Mart and Connally's fruitless attempt at getting a two-tiered table arrangement: "The atmosphere in Dallas was becoming highly charged by inflammatory statements. No one dreamed that Kennedy would be killed there, though there were many who feared that he might be embarrassed."

What Manchester originally had written is apparent from the German-language and French-language versions which have been published, respectively, in Der Stern (Jan. 15, 1967) and in Paris-Match (same date): In retranslation, the German text reads as follows:

"Throughout that month (November, 1963) Byron Skelton, the Texan delegate to the National Committee of the Democratic Party, had been plagued by sinister forebodings. For, in the meantime, the atmosphere in Dallas had become so explosive that Skelton was genuinely worried. On November 4, he decided to do something about it. He wrote to Attorney General Robert Kennedy: 'To tell the truth, I would be greatly relieved if the President were to omit Dallas from his itinerary.' Two days later, he wrote a letter to Johnson's adviser, Walter Jenkins, in which he again expressed his concern and his distrust of Dallas."

At this point, I have to switch to the French-language version in Paris-Match which contains important additional details about the Skelton warning which Der Stern chose to omit: "And, to be sure that he would be able to get his point across, he (Skelton) the following week took an airplane to Washington and talked to John Bailey and Jerry Bruno at the National Committee. All these efforts by Skelton proved absolutely fruitless. On November 8, the Attorney-General, who knew him and took him seriously, forwarded Skelton's letter to O'Donnell who judged it to be an unfounded intuition."

At this juncture, the Stern and Paris-Match versions again rejoin the Sunday Times story, except for one more highly significant episode which, in the German and French texts follows after the Arthur Schlesinger incident and which again is missing in the "authorized" version as published in the Sunday Times. Again, therefore, I retranslate what must have been in the original manuscript of the Manchester book but what subsequently was eliminated by over-zealous censors:

"The most clear-cut warning, which had been addressed to the President himself, was sounded by the liberal Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas. Fulbright mistrusted Dallas because of its past record of political violence. He was afraid - physically afraid - and readily acknowledged it. On October 3, on the eve of the last meeting between Kennedy and Connally at which arrangements for the trip were discussed, Fulbright



entreated the President not to go to Dallas. He said to Kennedy: "Dallas is a very dangerous spot. I wouldn't want to go there myself. Don't you go there either."

How one can understand that Lyndon Johnson moved heaven and earth to have these revealing passages "edited" out of the Manchester book before it was published in English! For they show with dazzling clarity that he was alone in his insistence that Kennedy should go to Dallas. Everybody else who had a say in the matter - Connally, Fulbright, Stevenson, Schlesinger, Skelton, Bruno etc. was opposed, and for good reasons, for Dallas' record of violence was indeed bleak and well-established.

One more thing must be added here. Let me quote now from a UPI dispatch, datelined Dallas, Jan. 10, 1967:

"Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Texas, a main character in William Manchester's 'The Death of a President,' said yesterday he plans to write his own book on the Kennedy assassination but will wait until 1973 to publish it. Sen. Yarborough told the Dallas Times Herald he will wait until 1973 because 'there will be two presidential elections behind us then.'..."

That's clear enough. By 1973, if the worst comes to the worst, and barring of course a coup d'état, Lyndon B. Johnson will no longer be President of the United States.

I have no doubt that the Yarborough book will be sensational - provided the Senator lives to write it.

#### Count Nine

##### The Guilt of the Secret Service

President John F. Kennedy would not be dead, and Lyndon B. Johnson would not now be president, if the Secret Service, on November 22, 1963, had done its duty. Not even the Warren Commission would question that statement. It did administer a reprimand to the Secret Service - oh, an ever so mild one - but merely suggested that its failure to protect the President effectively was due to lack of liaison with the FBI and to inadequate surveillance of the buildings along the parade route.

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities," the Warren Report piously remarks, mindful only of Oswald, as always.

William Manchester has been more severe towards the Secret Service, but he, too, stops at the water's edge. "Book Scores Kennedy Security," The New York Times headlined an article published on Dec. 20, 1966 (International Edition) about the then forthcoming Manchester book.

"A man who has now the 1,300 page manuscript said today that the book gave names of allegedly negligent Dallas policemen, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service men in appraising the assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963," the article stated. "This book," said the man who asked to remain unidentified, "is full of the ineptitude of those who were supposed to protect the President."

There is only one word wrong in that sentence: ineptitude. Complicity would have been the right term.



All those misleading statements in the press about the "stupidity" of the Dallas police, the "ineptitude" of the Secret Service, the "negligence" of the FBI etc. have recently been shattered by the most tell-tale disclosure to precede the Garrison inquiry in New Orleans. I had just wound up my manuscript of Oswald: The Truth, when this truly sensational development occurred. However, it was still possible to add a final chapter ("Breakthrough to the Truth") to the book before going to press, in which the matter is discussed as fully as is possible at this time. There is no need for me, therefore, to go into all the details again in the present volume. However, the gist of the story must be recapitulated because it is also essential to a correct appraisal of how the Secret Service, or at any rate its Dallas section, helped to put Lyndon B. Johnson in the saddle.

On Feb. 2, 1967, the Miami News, in an exclusive story written by Bill Barry, revealed that the Miami police had in its files a tape recording of a conversation held on Nov. 9, 1963, between a police informer and a Ku-Klux-Klan-type terrorist in which the latter described just how President Kennedy could be assassinated, - two weeks before it happened.

Kennedy was due in Miami on November 18, 1963. Alerted by its informer, who had heard repeated talk about an assassination attempt, the Miami police instructed this man to lure his acquaintance, the terrorist, to Miami so his conversation could be recorded. It turned out to be a veritable blueprint of the actual assassination in Dallas, two weeks later. After the story had first appeared in the Miami News, the Miami police not only confirmed it but also played the tape for reporters. According to an AP dispatch from Miami, Feb. 3, 1967, this conversation was on the tape:

Informer: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech... He will have a thousand bodyguards."

Man: "The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him."

Informer: "Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?"

Man: "From an office building with a high-powered rifle."

Later the man said: "... take it (the rifle) up there unassembled and assemble it and..."

Afterward, the man said, the police "would leave no stone unturned" trying to find the killer. "They will pick up somebody within hours afterward... just to throw the public off."

There you have it in a nutshell, the whole Dallas story, although as the dispatch points out, Dallas was not mentioned in the conversation: the office building; the high-powered rifle that is taken into it, unassembled; the calm assurance of the prospective killer, or his confederate, that the Secret Service wouldn't interfere; even the prediction that the police, after the deed, would pick up somebody within hours "just to throw the public off."

But that is not the end of an amazing revelation. Even more important is the fact, acknowledged by the ~~xxxxxx~~ Miami police, that the contents on the tape had been turned over to the Secret Service before President Kennedy was killed.

In order to appreciate fully the enormity of what happened, compare these dates:



On, or shortly after Nov. 9, 1963, the Secret Service, the agency charged with the protection of the President, is informed officially, through police channels, of plans to assassinate the Chief Executive. Details of the plot are available: a high-powered rifle is to be taken, unassembled, into an office building to be reassembled there and then used for presidential murder.

Five days later, the Secret Service approves in principle (according to the Warren Report) an open-car parade through a city of known hostility like Dallas. No changes are made in this plan even after the Miami police, on the occasion of the President's visit to that city, on November 18, has explicitly barred the project of a motorcade through the downtown area because of the known danger (that, too, is in the above-cited AP dispatch).

And, finally, a motorcade route is selected which leads the presidential car, with its bubbletop down and no bodyguards on the running-boards (as a matter of fact, there were none on that type of limousine), at a slow pace beneath the open windows of an uninspected tall office building. And then the predictable, or rather the predicted, murder comes to pass.

What would you call that? Ineptitude? Carelessness? Stupidity?

I call it complicity.

The guilt of the Secret Service is not only highlighted by this story which would be incredible, indeed, if it did not come from a police source; it also cries out from every page of the Manchester book describing events immediately before and after the assassination. The most revealing passage is this one:

"Within the first minutes after the final shot was fired the split between loyalists and realists began to tear the Secret Service asunder. The first realist was Agent Emory Roberts, who made the switch in allegiance while Kennedy's heart was still beating... As the follow-up car picked up momentum Roberts said to Agent Bill McIntyre, who had been standing up in the car behind Clint Hill:

"They got him. You and Bennett take over Johnson as soon as we stop."

The guilt of the Secret Service is as clear as the day. But again it must be said that none of these fellows would have dared to ignore an official warning like that they had received from the Miami police; to disregard basic rules of their service about the surveillance of tall buildings along a parade route; to engage in revolry the night before duty (for details, see the Manchester book); or to switch their loyalty with such lightning speed from a moribund president to his constitutional successor, if they had not been sure of impunity.

They counted on Lyndon B. Johnson to protect them against all untoward consequences of their manifest disloyalty and in that they were right. President Johnson did shield them, and all the other murderers, accomplices and accessories after the fact, in the case, not only against reprisals but even against public exposure.

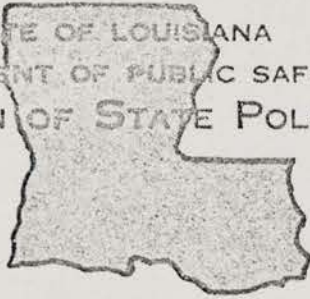
That is the matter we shall deal with in Volume II of "The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson."





COL. THOMAS D. BURBANK  
Director—Superintendent

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE



LT. COL. BEN F. RAGUSA  
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

New Orleans, Louisiana  
April 16, 1967

TO: District Attorney Jim Garrison

FROM: Lt. Thomas B. Casso  
Sgt. John J. Buccola

SUBJECT: Special Investigation, 4-3-67 through 4-16-67

The undersigned officers were advised by Louis Ivon to check a complaint that was received by your office from NOPD. A Bell cab driver stated that he picked up a passenger from the race track and drove him to 3430 Franklin Avenue and said passenger told the cab driver that "Jim Garrison wouldn't live sixty days". The cab driver, Cornelius G. Perkins, 1969 Owens Boulevard, Apt. "A", New Orleans, La., was interviewed and repeated his story to the undersigned officers and gave a description of his passenger. One, Sidney J. Dugas, W/M, 47, living at 3430 Franklin Avenue was interviewed and admitted taking a cab from the track to his house on the date in question, but couldn't remember what he told the cab driver because he was intoxicated. Dugas stated he could have made the statement because everyone in the bar was talking along those lines.

The undersigned officers have located Andrew Blackmon and Melvin Seeling.

Andrew Blackmon left San Francisco, Calif., March 17, 1967, on the S.S. Baylor Victor, said ship is owned by Victory Carriers Incorporated, 647 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Said ship is enroute to Korea, Saigon, Viet Nam and Japan and will return to San Francisco in approximately 65 days. The undersigned officers will be notified by the company as to the exact date, pier and time that this ship will arrive in San Francisco.

Melvin Seeling is in the U.S. Air Force and in 1965 was stationed at the Keesler AF Base, Mississippi. At the present time he is an Airman First Class, 4200 AEM Squadron, Beale Field, California.

COURTESY

LOYALTY

SERVICE





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STATE OF LOUISIANA  
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LT. COL. BEN F. RAGUSA  
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

-2-

The undersigned officers have been unable to find a birth certificate on Clay Shaw at the present time but were able to obtain a certificate of death on Gloris Lenora Shaw, State File #20649, father of Clay Shaw. At the time of death, G. L. Shaw was retired but the certificate listed his occupation before retirement as an Agent for the U.S. Treasury Department. Clay Shaw's mother's name before marriage was Alice Herrington. Two other death certificates were obtained, Nancy Arsene Shaw, File #344 and one of T. C. Shaw, File #439, all three certificates were given to Louis Ivon.

The undersigned officers made a trip to Hammond, La., and obtained three newspapers from the Daily Star. Papers are dated 3-2-67, 3-3-67 and 3-10-67. Stories about G. L. Shaw appeared in these newspapers after the death of Ferrie. All three papers were given to Louis Ivon.

On Wednesday night, April 12, the undersigned officers were on Bourbon Street, trying to locate a subject, and ran into an important witness in this case (witness name not revealed in this report but was given verbally to Louis Ivon). Said witness was in the 544 Club on Bourbon Street.

D In reference to the long distance telephone bill from Marlene Mancuso, dated 5-8-66, totaling \$104.82, it was determined that said calls were made by Gordon Novel. The following numbers were traced to:

Chicago, #312-WH-4-8496: Dorm "A", the Bunny Club  
Chicago, #312-WH-4-3010: Playboy Club  
Brooklyn, #212-EV-6-4000: Eastern Case Co., N.Y.  
Other numbers could not be traced due to disconnects, etc.

The undersigned officers were given a mug shot of one Merrill Harris, Jr. No information was on the reverse of this mug shot. The following has been obtained: Harris is 6' 1", 160 lbs., black hair, brown eyes, ruddy complexion, DOB 9-19-28.

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-3-

In September, 1965, Harris was living at 750 Ponce deLeon Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Ga., his mother is Ruth A. Burdette, Senoia, Ga., has a sister, Betty Stanley, 2635 Hayden Drive, East Point, Ga. We are still awaiting more information on Harris.

The undersigned officers went to the U.S. Post Office, New Orleans and attempted to interview the Post Master, A. Frank Fairley, but were referred to Inspector W. L. Ferrell. Ferrell informed us that the only way to obtain any information on the mail carriers who delivered mail to 1313 Dauphine Street was through a court order, due to their rigid rules set down by the Federal Government pertaining to giving out this type of information.

This covers investigation from period April 3 through April 16, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,

*Lt. Thomas B. Casso*

Lt. Thomas B. Casso

*Sgt. John J. Buccola*

Sgt. John J. Buccola

Cc: Col. Thomas Burbank  
Col. Ben Ragusa  
Maj. Thomas Bradley  
Capt. Vincent Ebeier

COURTESY

LOYALTY

SERVICE



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated July 10, 1964, pertaining to the revelations of Ernesto Lima Juarez. Our letter dated July 1, 1964, set forth the results of initial contact of Lima Juarez by a confidential source abroad.

On July 10, 1964, Lima Juarez was interviewed by an Agent of this Bureau. He advised that he and Francisco Morales checked into the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico, about September 18, 1963. He said that Morales checked out about October 12, 1963, and that he left the hotel about November 18, 1963.

Lima Juarez said that three Cubans who became acquainted with Morales and later with him were registered at the hotel when he and Morales arrived. He said the Cubans occupied rooms on the second floor of the hotel and that they were apparently unemployed. He said two of the Cubans were male Negroes whom he described as young, tall and slender. He said one of the Cuban Negroes was living with a Cuban Negress who was supporting him. He described the third Cuban as a white male, aged 44 - 46, five feet ten inches in height with a heavy build, dark hair, eyes and complexion. He related that the fourth Cuban was a white male, aged 54 - 58, five feet eight inches in height with brown graying hair, a gray mustache and medium complexion.

!! Someone  
Saw him with  
Shaw - Check  
earlier!!



date?



[REDACTED]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

He said that the fourth Cuban was met by the other three Cubans at the Mexico City Airport on his arrival from Cuba about September 23, 1963. He said this person claimed to have owned a large ranch near Havana which was confiscated by Castro. The fourth Cuban claimed to be en route to Miami, Florida, to join his wife. The fourth Cuban, according to Lima Juarez, departed by airplane for Miami about October 8, 1963.

Lima Juarez said the four Cubans expressed anti-Castro feelings and denounced Castro for his actions and policies. He recalled that a street photographer photographed the older Cubans with Morales, Gabriel Contreras and himself. The five individuals depicted in the photograph signed their names on the back of it. This photograph, according to Lima Juarez, is in the possession of Gabriel Contreras. *→ local!!!*

He said that on two occasions during his residence at the Hotel del Comercio, exact dates unrecalled, he saw an individual he believes was Oswald talking briefly to the two Cuban Negroes in English at the hotel entrance. Lima Juarez stated he was not positive that the individual talking to the two Cubans was Oswald.

He said he did not know anyone at the hotel except Morales when they first registered there. He claimed he met Gabriel Contreras and the Cubans through Morales who frequented the hotel lobby. He claimed he was attempting to obtain employment for Morales at the Mexican Federal Electric Power Commission.

A confidential source abroad succeeded in locating Francisco Morales in Victoria, Mexico, on June 28, 1964. Morales told our source that he could not recall having seen Oswald at the Hotel del Comercio. Morales said he had drinks on several occasions with two Cubans, one of whom went to Florida. He expressed the belief that an employee at the hotel with the first name of Sebastian would have information as to the guests at the hotel at the time. Morales admitted knowing Lima Juarez and recalled meeting one Contreras, a retired railroad employee from Chihuahua, Mexico. Our source expressed the opinion that Morales did not furnish complete information.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On July 9, 1964, we interviewed Julian Huerta Oliva, 221 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, who is believed to be identical with the Huerta-Oliva referred to in the enclosed memorandum. Huerta Oliva stated he resided at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, from August 19 to September 23, 1963. He said he departed for Miami on the latter date and that he saw no other Cubans at the hotel during his stay. He denied seeing Oswald at the hotel. ?

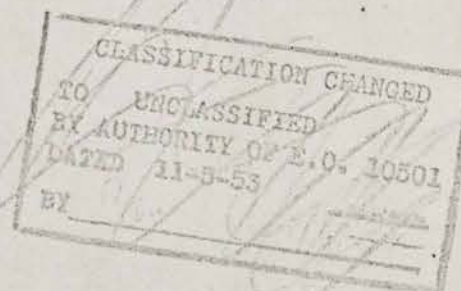
Inquiry is continuing concerning the statements of Lima Juarez and the results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





M E M O R A N D U M

March 17, 1967

TO: LOUIS IVON, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR  
FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, INVESTIGATOR  
RE: TRAFFIC VIOLATION CHECKS ON LICENSE NUMBERS  
CONNECTED WITH CLAY SHAW

The following license plates were checked by me through the Traffic Bureau in City Hall and the Traffic Court. From these records it was established that there were no violations registered under the name of CLAY SHAW, CLAY BERTRAND or CLEM BERTRAND. Also, a license plate number check was made through City Hall and no violations were found for the below license numbers.

66-67 Louisiana issue 6L760  
65 Louisiana issue 66B832  
66-67 issue 6L760 and 2L939

These checks were made on March 16, 1967, by GENE GARY and LOUIS SERGIO, officials of the Traffic Court.

Attachment

To: IVON  
noted  
JJ



NO CO  
AQ GE RD

LSP BR TO NRLN

CLAY BERTKAND NO RECORD KVB BY NAME

65 LA 1L753 62 RAMBLER STA WAG SER H171757 G L SHAW 511 S WALNUT HAMMOND  
NO 66 REG AVAIL

65 LA 65B832 1959 FORD T BIRD SER H89YH-142225 NO 66 REG AVAIL

LSP ER WRB

NO

60 GR 92

LSP BR TO NRLN

6L760 1962 RAMBLER STA WAG SER H171757 G L SHAW 511 S WALNUT HAMMOND

6L839 1963 FALCON 4DR SER JACOB-106805 WFE W H PITHMAN 907 W HORNISCH  
HAMMOND

LSP BR WRB





THE APPAREL MART



MARKET HALL



DALLAS TRADE MART



HOMEFURNISHINGS MART



DECORATIVE CENTER



2100 STEMMONS FREEWAY • SUITE 3000

DALLAS MARKET CENTER

RIVERSIDE 8-6832 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75207

March 30, 1967

Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra  
Assistant District Attorney  
Orleans Parish  
2700 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Sciambra:

In compliance with your telephone request I am forwarding  
a list of the regular employees of the Dallas Trade Mart  
who were employed on November 22, 1963. These employees  
are listed below:

Mary Bell	Fred Outlaw
Eloise Carver	Sallie Snow
Opal Clark	Dodie Surratt
W. E. Cooper	Joy West
Dorothy Costello	Charles Chastain
B. L. Dawson	Anne O'Neal
Nancy Dolph	J. W. Wray
Dan Donworth	Alice Townsend
Donna Ellern	R. L. Wright
M. T. Gunn	James Ramsey
Billie Johnson	George McGaughy
E. C. Keeney	

Please acknowledge receipt of this list in order that we  
might have a record for our files.

Very truly yours,

TRADE MART COMPANY

B. L. Dawson  
Vice President

BLD:bj



M E M O R A N D U M

March 6, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: JAMES L. ALCOCK and RICHARD V. BURNES  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

RE: DANTE A. MAROCHINI, 4951 Music St., New Orleans, La.

-----

On March 3, 1967, at about 5:30 P.M., Richard Burnes and I interviewed DANTE MAROCHINI. The interview took place in Jim Alcock's office.

RESIDENCES

DANTE MAROCHINI said he arrived in New Orleans in about December of 1961 and at that time took up residence at 1309 Dauphine Street. His landlady was GERTRUDE HARRISON, a colored female. MAROCHINI stated the reason for coming to New Orleans was that he was on his way to Houston and stopped in New Orleans to visit a relative (cousin or brother-in-law). This relative was not in New Orleans at the time, but had moved to the Mississippi Coast where he is employed as an engineer for a firm (believed to be Honeywell). DANTE MAROCHINI stated that he took up residence at 1309 Dauphine because he was told that the rent was cheap, about 7 or 8 dollars. Also, at this same time, JAMES LEWALLEN was living at 1309 Dauphine Street. DANTE remained at that address for approximately 3 months. He and JAMES LEWALLEN then moved to an apartment located at 4919 S. Carrollton Avenue. They resided together at this apartment for approximately 1½ months. At this time, LEWALLEN, for some unexplained reason, left the apartment and DANTE remained there for approximately 3½ months. DANTE then moved to 5319 Loyola. He lived there by himself until he was married on October 31, 1962, and continued to reside there with his wife until November of 1964 when he bought his present residence.



#### EMPLOYMENT

DANTE MAROCHINI began with working for James Comiskey in his winery. DANTE described his duties as general managing, and he specifically mentioned some of his duties as the fixing of tanks, re-lining of the tanks, and supervising the other workers. Some time after leaving that employment DANTE worked for Solarie's, Inc. In April of 1963 DANTE MAROCHINI went to work for the Standard Coffee Company located at 725 Magazine Street. This company is owned by William B. Reily who also owned, at that time, the William B. Reily Coffee Company, Inc., at 640 Magazine Street. It is this latter coffee company that LEE HARVEY OSWALD worked for while here in the city. DANTE remained with this company until August 1963. His duties were that of a route salesman. His route was generally in the Uptown area. After leaving the coffee company, DANTE went to work for the Chrysler Corporation at the Michaud Facility.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

(Dave Ferrie)

DANTE MAROCHINI stated that he first met DAVID FERRIE through JAMES LEWALLEN. This was at a time when JAMES LEWALLEN was working for National Car Rental and when DAVID FERRIE was an investigator for G. WRAY GILL, Attorney. DANTE MAROCHINI stated he has been to DAVID FERRIE's house possibly 5 or 6 times. He stated that the first time was a few months before his (MAROCHINI's) marriage on October 31, 1962. He stated that the last time was at least 3 years ago. MAROCHINI stated that JAMES LEWALLEN was with him every time that he went to DAVID FERRIE's residence. MAROCHINI stated that a visit would normally occur when he (MAROCHINI) would visit JAMES LEWALLEN whom he (MAROCHINI) regarded as a personal friend. MAROCHINI stated that they usually went in JAMES LEWALLEN's car. He, however, states that it is possible that they might have gone in his car at one time or another.\* MAROCHINI stated that he owned a 1951 Pontiac during this time. He stated he sold this car at the end of 1963 or the beginning of 1964. MAROCHINI stated that he never let anyone drive his automobile. MAROCHINI stated that he never went to DAVID FERRIE's house when FERRIE was not there and had

\*See confidential report of surveillance of 1962 showing the presence of DANTE MAROCHINI's car at DAVID FERRIE's apartment.



to wait for DAVID FERRIE to arrive. MAROCHINI stated DAVE FERRIE never left while he (MAROCHINI) was at FERRIE's residence.\* MAROCHINI states that the general conversation with DAVID FERRIE was on an intellectual level and that FERRIE had a vast knowledge. They discussed such literary matters as the Divine Comedy. FERRIE often teased DANTE MAROCHINI about his religion, particularly MAROCHINI's failure to attend confession.

(Clay Shaw)

Jim Alcock asked DANTE MAROCHINI, "Where did you meet CLAY SHAW?"

DANTE MAROCHINI replied, "Who is CLAY SHAW? Names mean nothing to me."

Jim Alcock explained that CLAY SHAW was the person in the paper who had been arrested.

DANTE MAROCHINI said, "I never met CLAY SHAW."

Later in the interview, Richard Burnes asked DANTE MAROCHINI whether he meant that he did not remember meeting CLAY SHAW or that he positively remembered that he did not meet CLAY SHAW. MAROCHINI expressed in emphatic terms that he was positive that he did not meet CLAY SHAW and that it was not just a question of remembering.\*\* MAROCHINI recalled meeting a "SHAW" who lived at 1309 Dauphine who was an entertainer and whose wife he also remembered. From the description of this "SHAW" and his wife, he could not possibly be referring to CLAY SHAW. MAROCHINI stated that he was living at 1309 Dauphine Street; that 1313 Dauphine was being remodeled while he (MAROCHINI) lived at 1309 Dauphine but that he thought someone was living at 1313 Dauphine Street at the time.

#### Other Persons Known or Unknown to Marochini

MAROCHINI states that he never met the person identified as CLAY BERTRAND. He states that he knows GEORGE PIAZZA whom he met through JAMES LEWALLEN. He states that although he has no interest in flying, that he had one previous flight about 3½ years ago in DAVID FERRIE's plane and that JAMES LEWALLEN and 2 others were

\*See confidential report of 1962 for surveillance which contradicts these statements.

\*\*Note that this is a contradiction to the statement of JAMES LEWALLEN and interview with JAMES LEWALLEN.



present. The flight lasted about 5 or 10 minutes. MAROCHINI states that he used to visit PAUL NITTEZ (spelling uncertain). He also stated that he and LEWALLEN knew BILL MUNSON. Jim Alcock showed the following photographs to DANTE MAROCHINI who was unable to identify any of them:

SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MORRIS BROWNLEE  
GUY BANISTER



Call after Death

Your brother

P. J. Lewis - Rockford Illinois

Mrs. Alexander

~~Lucia~~ Alexander - Cleveland Ohio

Al Beaubiff - 279-0618

Tommy Bunte - 271-5551

Mr. Simonetto -

Ruth Lufor -

Alvin Meisel -

Bruce Nolan -

Marvin Desautel -

Les Templeton -

Call Bob to get <sup>their</sup> ~~these~~ numbers



## AVE MARIA

AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA, DOMINUS TECUM.  
BENEDICTA TU IN MULIERIBUS, ET BENEDICTUS  
FRUCTUS VENTRIS TUI, JESU.  
SANCTA MARIA, MATER DEI, ORA PRO  
NOBIS, PECCATORIBUS, NUNC, ET IN HORA  
MORTIS NOSTRAE. A-MEN

## AVE MARIA

HAIL MARY,



ATIONAL

# INQUIRER

★★★★★  
FEATURE 1

THE WORLD'S LIVELIEST PAPER

Vol. 41, No. 34, April 30

# MIAMI MURDER LINKED TO JFK PLOT





by CHARLES GOLDEN

Three days after he identified the picture of an alleged conspirator in the assassination of President Kennedy, Eladio Cerefino del Valle was tortured to death. His horribly mutilated body was found February 23 in Miami.

According to a highly placed source close to New Orleans' District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination, del Valle was a close pal of pilot David Ferrie. Ferrie, a homosexual soldier of fortune, died in New Orleans a few days before Garrison planned to arrest him in his assassination investigation.

A coroner and a pathologist said Ferrie had died of natural causes but Garrison claims Ferrie's death was "apparently suicide." Ferrie died Feb. 22. Del Valle was killed the same day.

At 1:34 a.m. the next day, Miami Police Officer J.W. Hammon found del Valle on the floor in the back of his flaming-red 1966 Cadillac. He had been brutally beaten and shot once, above the heart. His head was chopped open. The car was left in a shopping center parking lot.

The bizarre death was written off — publicly — as a gangland slaying. Del Valle, it was known to investigators, was linked to a narcotics syndicate. He had once been a henchman for ex-Cuban Dictator Fulgencio Batista and was a congressman in Cuba, who made a fortune smuggling U.S. cigarettes and other goods into the island.

But what has never come out until now is this: Del Valle was contacted three days before his death as part of District Attorney Garrison's investigation of the JFK assassination.

A Garrison investigator located del Valle in a Miami bar the night of February 19. He persuaded del Valle to help round up several persons believed to have conspired in the President's murder.

In the bar, del Valle identified the alleged conspirator in the assassination — Cuban Manuel Garcia Gonzales — from a photograph showing Gonzales with Lee Harvey Oswald. The Cuban is being sought in a world-wide manhunt.

Del Valle agreed to help find Gonzales but said it would take several days. He promised to get back in touch with the investigator.

According to New Orleans sources, Garrison's men felt that del Valle could help in many ways because of a long friendship he had with Ferrie, who was about to be charged in the conspiracy.

Del Valle, 43, had a beautiful wife and children. He was well



NEW ORLEANS DA  
JIM GARRISON



CORPSE of Eladio del Valle lies on the floor in the back of his car. He was brutally beaten, his skull had been chopped open and he had been shot.



DEATH CAR: Del Valle's mutilated body was found in his flaming-red 1966 Cadillac. The body was discovered by police officer J.W. Hammon in the deserted parking lot of a Miami shopping center.



KEY PHOTO: This picture was shown by a Garrison investigator to del Valle, three days before he was murdered. From the photo he had identified alleged conspirator Manuel Garcia Gonzales (right), now target of a world-wide manhunt. With Gonzales is Oswald (left) and an unidentified man.

known, however as "bisexual," a man attracted to men as well as women. Sexual deviation is taking on special importance as new evidence comes to light in the assassination probe.

Three nights after the investigator had reached an agreement with del Valle, the Cuban was lured to the Miami home of a woman friend, for what was supposed to be a game of baccarat.

Once del Valle entered the house, three killers jumped him. They beat him unmercifully on a couch.

A sharp object, possibly a hatchet or machete, was used to cut open his skull. And, apparently for good measure, he was shot above the heart at point blank range.

Then the killers took del Valle's lifeless body in his own car to the parking lot.

A neighbor says he saw a woman leaving the house that night with two objects that appeared to be table lamps, plus a suitcase.

Even tough Miami police were shocked at the peculiar details of the killing.

The way del Valle died becomes important because of the way he lived — and because of new evidence being uncovered by DA Garrison and others.

Garrison and his investigators will not discuss details of the case. But there already have been definite signs that a number of people linked to the assassination probe were tied to Cuban politics, to organized crime and to sexual perversion.

One of these was Jack Ruby, slayer of Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. The true nature of Ruby is coming out in investigations by Garrison, attorney Mark Lane and many others.

Ruby has become a prime suspect in the New Orleans-based assassination probe and his Cuban involvements may well be much greater than so far uncovered.

Some pieces of the plot puzzle can be found scattered throughout the Warren Commission's 26 volumes of testimony and evidence. Segments of the testimony link a "Clay Bertrand" to Oswald and reveal that Oswald ran around with "gay kids." The forgotten testimony was given three years ago!

And who is Bertrand? DA Garrison says that

Bertrand is Shaw, the h-leans figurement for co-Bertrand w-Shaw by Pe-witness at ti-hearing for-dered to st

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Del Valle most oppor (Continu



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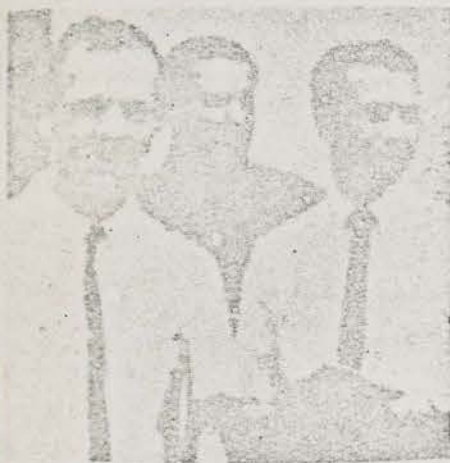
NEW ORLEANS DA  
JIM GARRISON



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And who is Bertrand? DA Garrison says that

Bertrand is none other than Clay Shaw, the high society New Orleans figure now under indictment for conspiring to kill JFK. Bertrand was identified as Clay Shaw by Perry Russo, Garrison's witness at the recent preliminary hearing for Shaw. Shaw was ordered to stand trial.

Torture victim del Valle fits the same overall pattern of sexual deviancy and international intrigue.

Del Valle fled from Cuba at a most opportune time — on Dec. (Continued on next page)



ASSASSIN



down from the hills. A week later, he returned to Cuba. An exile, del Valle talked like a strong anti-Castro man. He organized the "Anti-Communist Civilian and Armed Forces." But there is suspicion that even then del Valle may have been a double-agent, serving Castro secretly.

A year later, in late 1959, del Valle sent his right-hand man into Cuba with a trusted anti-Castro exile. The trusted exile was almost trapped and killed in Cuba by Castro agents. It turned out that del Valle's so-called right-hand man was in reality a Castro agent himself.

And according to Diego Gonzales Tenedera — a reporter for a New York Spanish-language newspaper, EL TIEMPO, who was hounded out of Miami for asking too many questions — del Valle teamed up with Ferrie as early as 1960 for "fire-bomb" raids in Cuba. Del Valle continued to raise money for attack missions. But there were no signs that any significant damage was ever done at del Valle's direction.

In the same period, Castro himself announced the arrests of "del Valle" forces. Castro called them counter-revolutionaries. Castro's announcements helped build del Valle's image as an authentic Castro foe.

But del Valle's assistance was rejected when the CIA and true anti-Castroites began planning for the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion which was to free Cuba. And the invasion failed partly because of Castro's undercover agents in Miami.

Del Valle's "double-agent" capacity explains his ties not only to Ferrie, but possibly to Oswald and Ruby, too. Ruby is known to have taken secret trips to Cuba not long before President Kennedy was murdered.

Even the Warren Commission, in its hurry-up investigation, uncovered Ruby's trip to Cuba in September of 1959. At another point, Ruby, acting as go-between, tried to work a deal to sell tractors to Castro.

But one of the most important signs of Ruby's real involvement with Cuba came in testimony to a Warren Commission lawyer from Nancy Perrin Rich. The Warren Report carefully ignored it, and so has the press.

Mrs. Rich had been a barmaid in Ruby's Carousel nightclub in Dallas, Tex., and she knew Ruby well.



**ATTORNEY**  
DEAN ANDREWS

In fact, she quit the job after a fight with Ruby.

To a Warren Commission lawyer, Mrs. Rich revealed details of a series of secret meetings she and her husband had with a U.S. lieutenant colonel and a Dallas bartender named Dave Cherry.

Mrs. Rich testified that the man wanted her husband to run guns into Castro's Cuba and bring Cubans back to Miami. The price was supposed to be \$10,000 per trip. Mrs. Rich wanted more.

The men were having difficulty raising the funds, Mrs. Rich testified, until a strange thing happened.

"I am sitting there," Mrs. Rich recalled. "A knock comes on the door and who walks in but my little friend, Jack Ruby. And you could have knocked me over with a feather."

Ruby appeared to be the financier, or go-between in the deal.

Mrs. Rich described Ruby's arrival this way: "And then Ruby comes in, and everybody looks like this, you know, a big smile — like here comes the Saviour, or something. And he took one look at me, I took one look at him, and we glared, we never spoke a word. I don't know if you have ever met the man. But he has this nervous air about him."

Mrs. Rich was just one of many witnesses who told the Warren Commission that Ruby had strong hookups with most of the Dallas Police Department.

The secret trips to Cuba being financed by Ruby and others, coincided precisely with the smuggling activity and "raids" being staged from Florida by del Valle.

In fact, in 1965, del Valle boasted to exiles that he was infiltrating Cuba. His mission: Taking arms and supplies into the island and ferrying so-called exiles out again.

It is suspected that developments in coming months will link del Valle with the Ruby group, both through the criminal underworld and through del Valle's ties to pilot Ferrie.

Mrs. Rich offered the Warren Commission various leads to investigate and revealed where a cache of munitions was hidden. But the Commission struck out part of her testimony.

Eventually, the Warren Commission shrugged off Ruby's international interests and gave this conclusion: "No substantiation has been found for rumors linking Ruby with pro- or anti-Castro activities."



**INDICTED:** Clay Shaw is awaiting trial in the conspiracy to kill JFK.

**EX-PILOT'S CORPSE:** del Valle's plane, is c



**JACK RUBY**

Took secret trips to Cuba



**DAVID FERRIE**

Pilot for murdered man

year the "substantiation" will emerge, largely due to the tireless efforts of Garrison.

Some of the truth is coming from the homosexual world, where talk is now rife about the obviously "gay" twists within the assassination conspiracy.

Some key investigators feel Castro's "higher-ups" used homosexuals for the assassination.

Oswald, himself, has been identified as a companion of New Orleans homosexuals. There was actual testimony on this to a Warren Commission attorney — but not a word of it appeared in the Commission's report.

The testimony came from Dean Adams Andrews Jr., who was then an attorney in New Orleans.

Andrews, a huge hulk of a man weighing nearly 300 lbs., testified July 21, 1964,



**WITNESS:** Perry Russo was DA Garrison's key witness in hearings against Clay Shaw.

before Warren Commission J. Liebler.

Afterward, Andrews began a tourney in the Parish that is no last month, the New Orleans perjury in the assassination recently to the Grand Jury.

Testifying before the W said he had received a phone charged with killing JFK. And "Clay Bertrand," who wanted and defend Oswald.

Andrews said federal investigation referred to as "Clay Bertrand's imagination."

Andrews said he told investigators: "Write whatever you want, that I am nuts. I don't care."

It was not until Garrison's current probe came along that it developed that Bertrand and Clay Shaw allegedly are the same person.

Equally important is Andrews' 1964 testimony about Oswald. Andrews revealed in that testimony that Oswald had come to him in 1963, in the company of some "gay kids," to see about getting Oswald's military papers in order.

The attorney testified that some of the young men who were later arrested for

Andrews said "Clay Bertrand these types of cases to him that Bertrand also had a lilies.

Now, three years later, "fetish" devices were confiscated when he was arrested by Ga

In short, all the pieces of together. From the Ferrie-del wald-Ruby background, the foreign intrigue is coming focus.

And while most of the be told, it appears for the be told.



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 that del Valle's so-called  
 a Castro agent himself.  
 onzaes Tendedera — a re-  
 anish-language newspaper,  
 ed out of Miami for asking  
 le teamed up with Ferrie  
 omb" raids in Cuba. Del  
 y for attack missions. But  
 gnificant damage was ever

tro himself announced the  
 Castro called them counter-  
 nouncements helped build del  
 Castro foe.

was rejected when the CIA  
 planning for the abortive  
 ich was to free Cuba.  
 y because of Castro's

capacity explains his  
 ossibly to Oswald and  
 ave taken secret trips  
 esident Kennedy was

ion, in its hurry-up in-  
 s trip to Cuba in Sep-  
 nt, Ruby, acting as go-  
 al to sell tractors to

ortant signs of Ruby's  
 ame in testimony to a  
 from Nancy Perrin  
 refully ignored it, and

aid in Ruby's Carousel  
 d she knew Ruby well.  
 t, she quit the job after  
 t with Ruby.

a Warren Commission  
 r, Mrs. Rich revealed  
 s of a series of secret  
 gs she and her hus-  
 ad with a U.S. lieuten-  
 onel and a Dallas bar-  
 named Dave Cherry.

Rich testified that the  
 wanted her husband to  
 uns into Castro's Cuba  
 bring Cubans back to  
 i. The price was sup-  
 to be \$10,000 per trip.  
 Rich wanted more.

men were having dif-  
 rs. Rich testified, until

Mrs. Rich recalled. "A  
 d who walks in but my  
 I you could have knock-  
 financier, or go-between

by's arrival this way:  
 and everybody looks like  
 — like here comes the  
 he took one look at me, I  
 e glared, we never spoke  
 have ever met the man.  
 about him."

of many witnesses who  
 n that Ruby had strong  
 allas Police Department.  
 being financed by Ruby  
 sely with the smuggling  
 staged from Florida by

le boasted to exiles that  
 is mission: Taking arms  
 d and ferrying so-called

developments in coming  
 with the Ruby group, both  
 erworld and through del

Warren Commission vari-  
 d revealed where a cache  
 ut the Commission struck

Commission shrugged off  
 s and gave this conclu-  
 s been found for rumors  
 and Castro activities



**INDICTED:** Clay Shaw is awaiting trial  
 in the conspiracy to kill JFK.



**EX-PILOT'S CORPSE:** Body of Ferrie, who flew  
 del Valle's plane, is carried to coroner's wagon.



**JACK RUBY**  
 Took secret trips to Cuba



**DAVID FERRIE**  
 Pilot for murdered man



**FIDEL CASTRO**  
 His agents were all over

year the "substantiation" will emerge,  
 largely due to the tireless efforts of Garri-  
 son.

Some of the truth is coming from the  
 homosexual world, where talk is now rife  
 about the obviously "gay" twists within  
 the assassination conspiracy.

Some key investigators feel Castro's  
 "higher-ups" used homosexuals for the  
 assassination.

Oswald, himself, has been identified as  
 a companion of New Orleans homosexuals.  
 There was actual testimony on this to a  
 Warren Commission attorney — but not a  
 word of it appeared in the Commission's  
 report.

The testimony came from Dean Adams  
 Andrews Jr., who was then an attorney in  
 New Orleans.

Andrews, a huge hulk of a man weigh-  
 ing nearly 300 lbs., testified July 21, 1964,



**WITNESS:** Perry Russo was DA Garrison

before Warren Commission investigating counsel Wesley  
 J. Liebeler.

Afterward, Andrews became an assistant district at-  
 torney in the Parish that is next to Garrison's district. And  
 last month, the New Orleans Grand Jury indicted him for  
 perjury in the assassination probe, charging he lied re-  
 cently to the Grand Jury.

Testifying before the Warren Commission, Andrews  
 said he had received a phone call hours after Oswald was  
 charged with killing JFK. Andrews said the call came from  
 "Clay Bertrand," who wanted Andrews to go over to Dallas  
 and defend Oswald.

Andrews said federal investigators insisted that the per-  
 son referred to as "Clay Bertrand" had been a figment of  
 his imagination.

Andrews said he told in-  
 vestigators: "Write what-  
 ever you want, that I am  
 nuts. I don't care."

It was not until Garri-  
 son's current probe came  
 along that it developed that  
 Bertrand and Clay Shaw al-  
 legedly are the same per-  
 son.

Equally important is An-  
 drews' 1964 testimony about  
 Oswald. Andrews revealed  
 in that testimony that Os-  
 wald had come to him in  
 1963, in the company of  
 some "gay kids," to see  
 about getting Oswald's  
 military papers in order.

The attorney testified that  
 some of the young men who accompanied Oswald to his  
 office were later arrested for wearing ladies' clothing.

Andrews said "Clay Bertrand" had referred a number of  
 these types of cases to him and that he personally believed  
 that Bertrand also had a liking for unusual sexual activi-  
 ties.

Now, three years later, it is known that homosexual  
 "fetish" devices were confiscated from Clay Shaw's house  
 when he was arrested by Garrison's men.

In short, all the pieces of the puzzle are starting to fall  
 together. From the Ferrie-del Valle relationship to the Os-  
 wald Ruby background, the pattern of twisted minds and  
 foreign intrigue is coming more and more into sharp  
 focus.

And while most of the assassination story remains to  
 be told, it appears for the first time that it will indeed



**EX-CUBAN DICTATOR**  
 FULGENCIO BATISTA



# Friend of Murdered Miami Man, His Fear of His Life, Tells His Story Exclusively For ENQUIRER Readers

By DIEGO GONZALES TENDEDERA

On February 22, a Cuban refugee named Eladio del Valle was brutally murdered in Miami. I knew the victim well. And I am convinced he was executed because he had information about a conspiracy that led to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

I do not say this lightly. For I believe del Valle's killers plan to silence me, too. Anonymous callers have threatened my life.

That's why I'm in hiding as I write this for The ENQUIRER.

But the story of Eladio del Valle and his death must be told, for it has a strange, unexplored role in the tangled web of intrigue under investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. The facts, briefly, are these:

- In exile from Castro's Cuba, del Valle flew scores of bombing raids over the island until U.S. agents confiscated his private plane in 1961.
- His pilot on the Miami-based raids was David Ferrie who, according to

DA Garrison, was to have flown Lee Harvey Oswald from Dallas to Cuba on the day of the President's assassination.

- And del Valle was murdered in Miami the same day Ferrie was found dead in bed in New Orleans — at the very time Garrison was about to arrest and pin down Ferrie on his links with Oswald.

The pattern of deaths among those with possible connections in the assassination seems too clear to be coincidental.

Lee Harvey Oswald is dead.

Jack Ruby, his killer, is dead.

David Ferrie is dead.

And Eladio del Valle is dead.

Del Valle — nicknamed "Yito" — was well-known in the Cuban-exile community in Miami, just as he had been in Cuba.

Before Castro set up his Communist dictatorship, del Valle had been a Cuban Congressman and a City Councilman in Havana, where I as a newspaperman got to know him.

Del Valle fled Cuba with most of his wealth a week before Castro took over on January 1, 1959. In Miami, he continued the fight against Castro, gathering freedom fighters and procuring guns, grenades, bombs and sabotage equipment.

He set up a grocery store as a front for his operations. And after I fled to Miami in May, 1960, I became a frequent visitor at the "store."

It was there that I met Ferrie. As a free-lance pilot, he was flying scores of missions with del Valle to drop bombs on Cuba.

For six months, I saw Ferrie and del Valle together almost every day.

They'd take off two or three times a week in del Valle's twin-engine Apache to drop incendiaries on strategic targets and rescue anti-Communist Cubans who wanted to escape.

Del Valle told me he gave Ferrie \$1,000 to \$1,500 per flight, depending on whether they would just drop bombs or would have to land on some highway to pick up refugees, a far more dangerous mission.

I never really trusted Ferrie. And del Valle didn't either.

He once told me: "Ferrie has guts. We've saved dozens of our friends. But I don't fully trust him. He'd sell us out if he could."

No one knows who sold del Valle out. But U.S. Government agents put a stop to his raids early in 1961 by confiscating the Apache plane.

After splitting up, del Valle stayed in Miami and Ferrie went to New Orleans, where he met Lee Harvey Oswald.

How much del Valle knew of Ferrie's dealings with Oswald and others in New Orleans no one may ever know — for both men died before they talked to an



**HIDING:** Diego Gonzales Tenedera fled Miami after receiving death threats.



**CUBAN EXILE** Manuel Artim, believes del Valle was killed on orders from Castro.

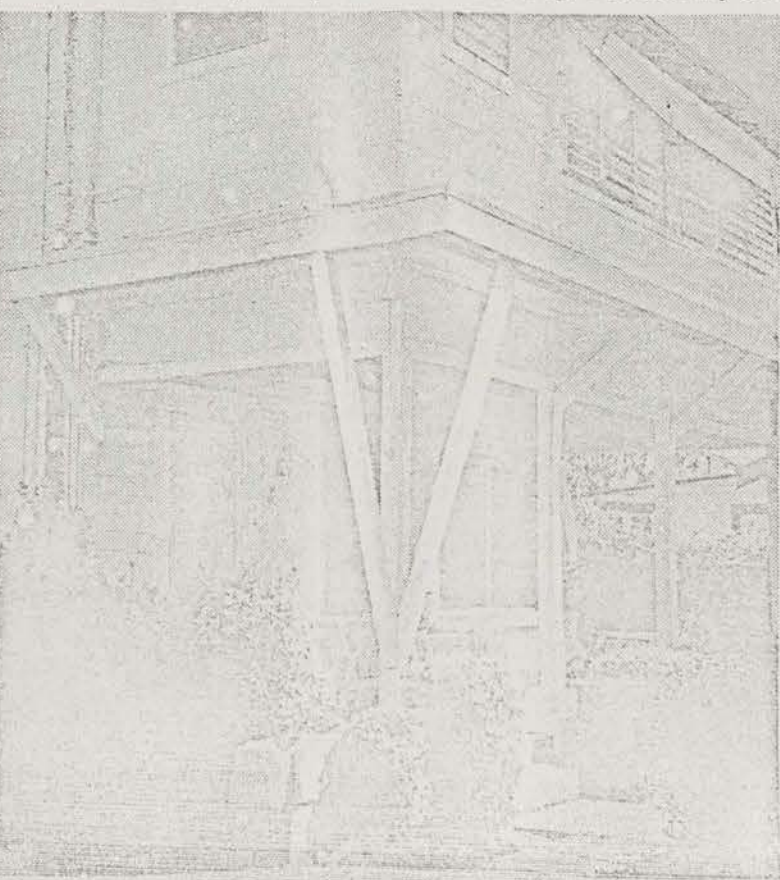
Ferrie's death on February 22. A coroner called it "natural" — but Garrison calls the pilot's death an "apparent suicide."

There is no question, however, about del Valle's death.

Someone hacked a machete or hatchet down on his head, splitting his skull open crosswise from ear to ear. Finally, even though already dead, he was shot through the heart.

His maimed body was found in his car in a Miami supermarket parking lot just after dawn on February 23.

I heard the news on a radio broadcast and sped to the scene, which was swarming with police when I drove up. I flashed my cre-



**MURDER HOUSE:** An informer told Tenedera that del

Diego Gonzales Tenedera known Havana newspaperman an exile from Castro's Cuba a Miami correspondent for El Tercero, a Spanish-language paper in New Orleans, was in Miami on February 22 when anti-Castro freedom fighter Eladio del Valle, was brutally murdered.

Diego Tenedera believes the murder was directly connected to John F. Kennedy's assassination. Here he explains why.

dentials as Miami correspondent of New York, stepped out of the car and nearly vomited when he saw the scene.

When the police finished at the scene, I followed to the morgue. There, medical examiners told me he had been killed about 10 hours before.

The Miami police have no idea why del Valle was killed.

But I am convinced to learn how much he knew about connections with Oswald, I must dig up the group under investigation in the assassination plot.

Five days after del Valle was murdered, a reliable informer confided to me that he had been murdered in a woman who subsequently was still looking for him.

I drove to the home where the police had already searched.

Neighbors also told me a frequent visitor at the house had died. He played cards with the neighbors.

The neighbors redid the room, taking away a sofa and a bed, and the plumbing. From the time I told me how at 6:00 a.m. the murder he glanced at the woman of the case and two heavy cases and two heavy drive off with a car.

On the day he was apparently lured to the text of playing cards.

But only killers could have done this. They later drove his car to the parking lot.

Who killed Eladio del Valle? In Miami, believe the neighbors were responsible.

Manuel F. Artim, an abortive Bay of Pigs operative, also believes del Valle was killed on orders from Castro.

I personally believe Ferrie knew too much about the stances surrounding the assassination.

If Ferrie had talked to del Valle, he probably would have been killed soon after.

As things stand, I believe the same again.

And they may not be on the killers' list. I know, but for what?

In Miami, I received phone calls threatening my nose out of the window.

That's why I've moved to a large Manhattan hotel. Meantime, the Miami police are clammed up on the case. They wouldn't do it if it was or narcotics rubbing.

The question is: Who? And the answer is: I don't know.

And the answer is: I don't know.

with President Kennedy.

NATIONAL ENQUIRER



# Murdered Miami Man, Hiding in Life, Tells His Story Exclusively

## IRER Readers

RA  
refugee named Eladio del Valle was brutally victim well. And I am convinced he was execution about a conspiracy that led to the assassination.

For I believe del Valle's killers plan to silence me threatened my life.

as I write this for The ENQUIRER.

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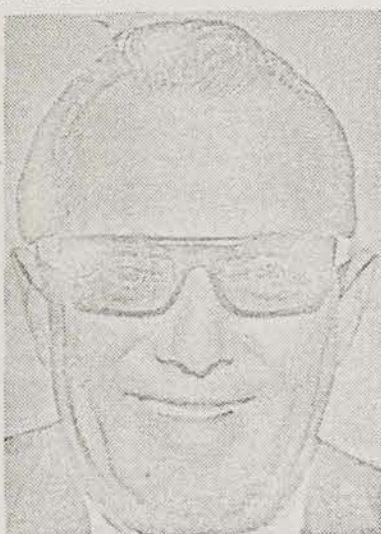
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**HIDING:** Diego Gonzales Tendedera fled Miami after receiving death threats.



**CUBAN EXILE** Manuel Artime, believes del Valle was killed on orders from Castro.

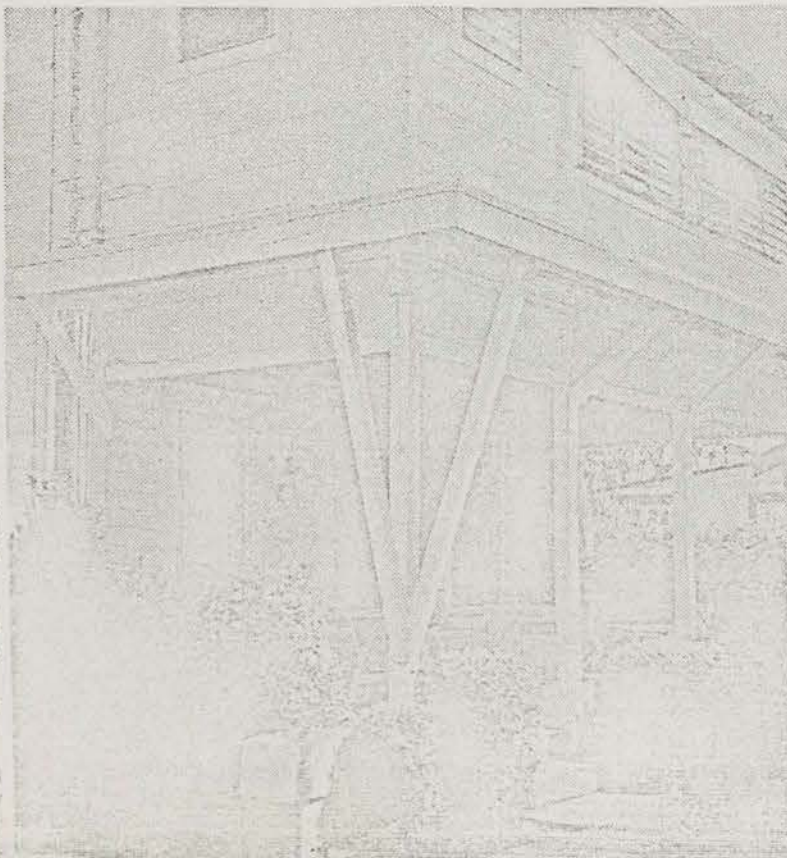
Ferrie's death on February 22. A coroner called it "natural" — but Garrison calls the pilot's death an "apparent suicide."

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His maimed body was found in his car in a Miami supermarket parking lot just after dawn on February 23.

I heard the news on a radio broadcast and sped to the scene, which was swarming with police when I drove up. I flashed my cre-



**MURDER HOUSE:** An informer told Tendedera that del

Diego Gonzales Tendedera, once a well-known Havana newspaperman and now an exile from Castro's Cuba, was the Miami correspondent for El Tiempo, a Spanish-language paper in New York. He was in Miami on February 22 when his friend, anti-Castro freedom-fighter Eladio del Valle, was brutally murdered.

Diego Tendedera believes del Valle's murder was directly connected with President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Here he explains why.

dentials as Miami correspondent for El Tiempo of New York, stepped to del Valle's car — and nearly vomited when I saw him.

When the police finished their investigation at the scene, I followed the corpse to the morgue. There, medical examiners told me he had been killed about 6:30 the night before.

The Miami police still say they have no idea why del Valle was killed.

But I am convinced his questioners wanted to learn how much he knew of Ferrie's connections with Oswald and the New Orleans group under investigation by Garrison in the assassination plot.

Five days after del Valle's death a highly reliable informer confided in me that del Valle had been murdered in the Miami house of a woman who subsequently disappeared. The police are still looking for her.

I drove to the house and neighbors told me the police had already been there.

Neighbors also told me del Valle had been a frequent visitor at the house before his death. He played cards there with other refugees.

The neighbors recalled how police carted away a sofa and bathtub, complete with plumbing, from the murder site. And one man told me how at 6:00 a.m. the morning following the murder he glanced out his window and saw the woman of the death house load a suitcase and two heavy lamps into her car and drive off with a companion.

On the day he died, del Valle had apparently been lured to the house on the pretext of playing cards.

But only killers were awaiting him. And they later drove his body to the supermarket parking lot.

Who killed Eladio del Valle? Cuban refugees in Miami believe agents of Fidel Castro were responsible.

Manuel F. Artime, who commanded the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion against Cuba, also believes del Valle was killed on orders from Castro.

I personally believe del Valle and David Ferrie knew too much about the circumstances surrounding JFK's assassination.

If Ferrie had talked to DA Garrison, del Valle probably would have been questioned soon after.

As things stand, neither man will ever talk again.

And they may not be the last. I myself may be on the killers' list — not so much for what I know, but for what I believe and may say.

In Miami, I received dozens of anonymous phone calls threatening my life unless I keep my nose out of the del Valle investigation.

That's why I've moved with my family into a large Manhattan hotel, where I'm hiding.

Meantime, the Miami District Attorney has clammed up on the case — something he wouldn't do if it were an ordinary gambling or narcotics rubout.

The question is why.

And the answer, I'm convinced, has to do with President Kennedy's assassination.

NATIONAL



M E M O R A N D U M

April 14, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: JIM ALCOCK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

RE: LAWRENCE FOX  
3626 Dante Street  
New Orleans, La.  
482-7301

On Friday, April 14, 1967, I along with Kent Simms of our staff interviewed MR. FOX. MR. FOX is presently employed by Hauser-American Printing Company at 441 Gravier Street in the city of New Orleans. LAWRENCE FOX was a C.A.P. cadet from approximately November 1955, until March 1957. His unit was located at the New Orleans Airport. During this time, he does not recall ever having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. From March 1957 through December 14, 1959, FOX was a member of the armed services--United States Air Force. In the latter part of December 1960, he again joined the Civil Air Patrol as a senior member. He remained a member of the C.A.P. until approximately October 1960. During this time, he was the administrative assistant to DAVID W. FERRIE who was the commanding officer of the unit. FOX recalls having gone to FERRIE's house in Jefferson Parish on a few occasions. The times that he was at FERRIE's house were usually at a party given among the C.A.P. members. As he recalls, some of the members of the squadron at this time were AL MIESTER, CARL COSTA, and LAYTON MARTENS.

During the summer of 1961 LAWRENCE FOX solicited funds for the Crusade to Free Cuba. As a result of this work, he was introduced by DAVE FERRIE to SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH. Also active at this time with ARCACHA and FERRIE was LAYTON MARTENS. In fact, FOX and MARTENS on several occasions went out soliciting funds together. On about two occasions, FOX and FERRIE went to the International Trade Mart to solicit funds. However, FOX does not recall what office they went to in the Trade Mart. He does recall that it was necessary for them to take an elevator to get to the office. On none of these occasions did FOX meet CLAY L. SHAW. However, FOX seems to recall having met CLAY SHAW briefly in the year 1955. The occasion for this meeting was the Inter-American Investment Conference. LAWRENCE FOX's mother was MR. NUTTER's secretary. LAWRENCE believes MR. NUTTER was the President of International House at that time.

FOX does not recall having been in FERRIE's Louisiana Avenue Parkway apartment in the year 1963. He does not know PERRY RUSSO, NILS PETERSON, KENNY CARTER or SANDRA MOFFETT. FOX recalls that a girl by the name of Carolyn Taylor, a C.A.P. cadet, did some typing in the summer of 1961 for the Crusade to Free Cuba. FOX will attempt to locate any C.A.P. records he has and should he find any, will call us and make them available.



1. You have said you were in LEE OSWALD's company only on one occasion (i.e., when you attempted to "infiltrate his organization"). Isn't it a fact that you were in OSWALD's company on a number of occasions?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R - Specific reaction

2. Do you have any first-hand knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R No specific reaction

3. <sup>Other than Oswald</sup> Do you know the names of the men who participated in killing President Kennedy in Dallas?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R No specific reaction

4. Did you know in advance that it was going to be done?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R No specific reaction

5. Do you know the names of the two men who visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas with LEE OSWALD?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R No specific reaction

6. Have you ever visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R No specific reaction



7.

In the late Summer and early Fall of 1963, LEE OSWALD is often seen in the company of a stocky, unusually powerful man of Latin descent. This man is described by various witnesses as being dark, unusually strong looking and having a very thick neck. To you think you know the name of this man?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*S/R Specific reaction*

8.

You have said you tried to "infiltrate" OSWALD's "organization". Isn't it a fact that you knew that his "Fair Play for Cuba" activities were merely a cover?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*S/R Specific reaction*

9.

Is it not a fact that at that time OSWALD was in reality a part of an anti-Castro operation?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*S/R Specific reaction*

10.

Do you know the names of the other men who were involved with OSWALD in the New Orleans operation in 1963?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*N/S/R No Specific reaction*

11.

Did you participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*N/S/R No Specific reaction*

12.

Did SERGIO ARCACHA participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:

Evaluation:

*No*

*N/S/R No Specific reaction*



Note: Study this answer  
closely. Q. admitted to  
knowing Ferrie

13.

According to your own knowledge, did DAVID FERRIE know  
LEE OSWALD in 1963?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R NO Specific reaction

14.

Did CLAY SHAW?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R NO Specific Reaction

15.

Did SERGIO ARCACHA?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R Specific reaction

16.

Did JACK RUBY?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R NO Specific reaction

17.

Did GUY BANISTER?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R specific reaction

18.

Did GORDON NOVEL?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

N/S/R NO Specific reaction

19.

Did any other persons, whom you know of, know LEE OSWALD  
in 1963? (We are not referring to chance encounters)?

Answer:

Evaluation:

NO

S/R specific reaction



20. Do you know who got OSWALD his job at the Reily Coffee Company?

Answer: Evaluation:

no n/s/r no specific reactions

21. Do you know which individuals at the Reily Coffee Company were aware of OSWALD's real mission in New Orleans?

Answer: Evaluation:

no n/s/r no specific reactions

22. Prior to the assassination of the President, did you ever see any of the guns which were used in his assassination?

Answer: Evaluation:

no 3/r specific reactions

23. Do you know where the men who killed President Kennedy stayed while they were in Dallas?

Answer: Evaluation:

no n/s/r no specific reactions

24. Do you believe that you know who fired the shots from in front of the President?

Answer: Evaluation:

no n/s/r no specific reactions

25. After the assassination, did you ever have occasion to see (in real life, not on TV) any of the men who took part in it?

Answer: Evaluation:

no n/s/r no specific reactions



26. According to your own knowledge, did DEAN ANDREWS know about any special mission in which OSWALD may have been involved in the Summer of 1963?

Answer: Evaluation:

no w/s/r no specific Reaction

27. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew about the conspiracy to kill the President?

Answer: Evaluation:

no/ w/s/r no specific Reaction

28. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew CLAY SHAW before the assassination?

Answer: Evaluation:

no w/s/r no specific Reaction

29. One witness we have located, saw LEE OSWALD with JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas before the assassination. At that time there were two other men with OSWALD. Do you have reason to believe that you know who those men were?

Answer: Evaluation:

no w/s/r no specific Reaction

30. One of those men with OSWALD (at RUBY's) was a heavy set Latin type with a scar over his left eye. Do you have an idea who this heavy set man was?

Answer: Evaluation:

No w/s/r no specific Reaction

31. The other man with OSWALD at RUBY's was thin, pale complexioned and had long black hair. Do you have an idea who that man was?

Answer: Evaluation:

no w/s/r no specific Reaction



32. In addition to the witnesses who testified at the hearing, the State has others who saw CLAY SHAW with OSWALD. On one of these occasions a tall, thin Cuban with a mustache was with SAHW and OSWALD. Do you believe you know who this tall Cuban would be?

Answer: Evaluation:

*no* *n/s/r* *no specific reaction*

33. When LEE OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in the early Fall of 1963, a heavy-set Latin acquaintance of his was waiting outside for him. This man was very stocky and unusually powerful looking. Do you believe you know the name of this man?

Answer: Evaluation:

*no* *n/s/r* *no specific reaction*

34. Do you believe you know who this man worked for?

Answer: Evaluation:

*no* *n/s/r* *no specific reaction*

35. Did SERGIO ARCACHA visit New Orleans on any occasions in 1963?

Answer: Evaluation:

*no* *s/r* *specific reaction*

36. According to your knowledge or information, did any of the following persons have any knowledge of LEE OSWALD's activities prior to the assassination?

(NOTE: Please circle each name to which an affirmative answer is given and each name where a negative answer is accompanied by signs of deception. Add any relevant comments desired.)

*no* a. Roberto Gomez Cortez

*no* b. Jesus Guajardo

*no* c. Morris Brownlee

*no* d. James Lewallen

*no* e. Dante Marochino

*no* f. Nick J. Matrana

*no* g. Caridad Lopez (of Dallas)

*no* h. Luis Rabel

*no* i. J. B. Dauenhauer



Nj. David Ferrie  
Nk. Clay Shaw  
Nl. Manuel Garcia Gonzalez  
Nm. Clyde Johnson  
Nn. Layton Martens  
No. Ocelo Pedros (This is one of names which Emilio Santana  
flunked the machine on. Ivon has the  
proper name)  
Np. Joseph Milla  
Nq. Harold Riviere  
Nr. William Dalzell  
Ns. Alvin Beaubouef  
Nt. Jack Ruby  
Nu. Celso Hernandez *you had fight with  
Oswald*  
Nv. Emilio Santana  
Nw. Emilio Torres  
Nx. Relatives of Emilio Torres  
Ny. Philip Geraci  
Nz. Elmer Lee Todd  
Noa2 Eric Crouchet  
Nob2 Louis Breto  
Noc2 Fabregas  
Nod2 Bill Billeck  
Noe2 John Irion  
Nof2 Louis Breto  
Nog2. Marina Oswald  
Noh2. Julian Evans

*Subject gave no specific  
reactions to the said names*

*Roy*



April 15, 1967

*Continuation of Page No. 1 as on Page No. 2*

I am hereby requesting that the questions stated herein be asked to me during the course of the lie-detector test, in regard to the present investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy being conducted by you, Mr. Jim Garrison, and your members of the District Attorney's office.

As I stated to your office investigator, Mr. Louis Ivon, in a telephone conversation last night, April 14, 1967, I'm willing to take a lie-detector test at this time provided the following questions are asked to me.

Question No. 1.

Have I ever met Lee Harvey Oswald and talked to him at any other time in my life besides that of August 16, 1963, when I visited his house on Magazine St., New Orleans, when I tried to infiltrate his Communist organization, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and of which visit I immediately reported to Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department and of which visit I gave full details to the FBI and the Secret Service days after the assassination of the late President Kennedy?

Answer to question No 1.-- No.

Question No 2.

In talking to Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald on August 16, 1963, what impression did I receive about him.

Answer to question No. 2.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald was intelligent and a very well instructed Communist.

Question No. 3.

Have I ever met Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith at Mancuso's Restaurant on Camp and Lafayette Streets.

Answer to Question No. 3.-- No.

Question No. 4.

Isn't it true that on January 21, 1967, you, Mr. Garrison, told me that several witnesses had testified that they had seen me with Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith at Mancuso's Restaurant on Camp and Lafayette Streets.

Answer to question No. 4.-- Yes.

Question No. 5.

Based upon this testimony by these witnesses stated in question No. 4 in regard to me being with Lee Harvey Oswald, do I believe that these witnesses be prosecuted by law for giving false testimony?

Answer to question No. 5.

Because these witnesses are lying, I believe that they all must be prosecuted by law.



Question No. 6.

Have I ever been at the anti-Castro training camp of the Christian Democratic Movement which was located across Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans in the year of 1963?

Answer to question No. 6.

No. I have never been at that training camp.

Question No. 7.

Isn't it true that you, Mr. Garrison, told me on January 21, 1967, that you had witnesses that would testify that they had seen me at that training camp?

Answer to question No. 7.--- Yes.

Question No. 8.

Based upon the testimony of these witnesses, what should the District Attorney's office do about these witnesses.

Answer to question No. 8.

Because these witnesses have lied, they must all be prosecuted by law.

Question No. 9.

Have I ever been threatened to be killed by an individual, who appears to me to be one of your witnesses, because I had come to your office on several occasions?

Answer to question No. 9.

Yes, my life has been threatened by an individual on January 23, 1967, who in a telephone conversation with my wife told her that he was going to kill me if I continued going to the District Attorney's office to give them information.

After my wife recognized the voice of Jack Martin on a tape recorded conversation in your office on January 24, 1967, you Mr. Garrison, told me that you also thought it was Jack Martin because information about my visits to your office had leaked out to him.

On January 28, 1967, Mr. Jack Martin confessed in front of Mr. Louis Ivon and myself that he had called my house and threatened to kill me.

Question No. 10.

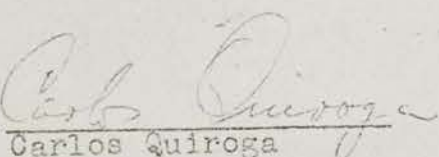
Have I ever been present at any time, at any place where there has been a discussion about a plot to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy?

Answer to Question No. 10.

No. I have never been present nor did I ever overhear any conversation in regard to a plot to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

I am also requesting that a copy of all your questions and the answers by me be given to me for my record purposes before I leave this office this date, April 15, 1967, in the company of my wife Mrs. Maria S. Quiroga. I also request that the lie-detector test be given in the presence of my wife.

Sincerely yours,

  
Carlos Quiroga

Mrs. Maria S. Quiroga  
Witness

Mr. Jim Garrison  
Witness



TO: MR. L. LOISEL

FROM: RICHARD E. SPRAGUE

*info given to R. Burns  
3/12/67*

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1967

## Clark Discounts a Shaw Conspiracy

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 2—Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark said today that, on the basis of inquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there appeared to be "no connection" between Clay L. Shaw and the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Clark made the statement to newsmen in a corridor of a Senate office building moments after the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved his nomination as Attorney General.

Mr. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman who is retired director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, was arrested yesterday in connection with the investigation of the Kennedy assassination being conducted by the New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison.

When Mr. Garrison announced the arrest, the first in his five-month investigation of the assassination, he said that Mr. Shaw would be charged with "participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

### Reply From Clark

This morning, when asked whether he had any information regarding Mr. Shaw, Mr. Clark replied:

"He was involved in an F.B.I. investigation in the New Orleans area in November and December, 1963. We have the evidence that's there involved, and you can assume that their [the F.B.I.'s] conclusions were

from the Warren Commission Report."

The Warren Commission Report did not mention Mr. Shaw's name once in 29 volumes. Presumably, Mr. Clark meant to convey by his remark that the F.B.I. and the commission did not think the evidence gathered on Mr. Shaw worthy of inclusion.

### Says F.B.I. Checked Shaw

Asked directly whether there was any connection between Mr. Shaw and the assassination, Mr. Clark replied:

"On the evidence that the F.B.I. had, there was no connection found."

"He was checked out and found clear, more or less?" Mr. Clark was asked.

"Yes, that's right," he replied.

Mr. Clark's statement that the F.B.I. had conducted an investigation of Mr. Shaw caused, however, a certain amount of bewilderment in some quarters here.

There is no record either in the Warren Commission Report or in documents relating to the assassination in the National Archives of an F.B.I. investigation of a man named Clay L. Shaw.

### 'No Comment' From F.B.I.

Moreover, usually well-informed Government sources, who asked not to be identified, said that to the best of their knowledge the F.B.I. had not conducted an investigation of Clay L. Shaw. The F.B.I. itself maintained a complete official silence on the matter, and would

offer only a terse "no comment" to any inquiries regarding the Shaw case.

The discrepancy between these accounts and Mr. Clark's statements this morning, however, may be more apparent than real.

An examination of papers in the archives, for example, shows that the F.B.I. did inquire into the activities of a man named "Clay Bertrand." Mr. Garrison, says that "Clay Bertrand" was an alias used by Mr. Shaw. If this is so, and Clay Bertrand and Mr. Shaw are the same man, it is thought then that the bureau did indeed inquire into the activities of Mr. Shaw.

A Justice Department official said tonight that his agency was convinced that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man, and that this was the basis for Mr. Clark's assertions this morning.

### Shaw Seen in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, (UPI)—Clay Shaw, the man named by the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, as a conspirator to President Kennedy's assassination, was touring the San Francisco World Trade Center when the President was shot.

J. Monroe Sullivan, then executive director of the center, said today he was with Mr. Shaw when they learned of the assassination. Mr. Sullivan said he had arranged a special luncheon for Mr. Shaw on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the President died.

*Note!!*



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FILE

FROM: LOUIS IVON, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

RE: PRESENT & PAST ADDRESSES OF DAVID FERRIE

-----

1947.....17302 La Verne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

1948.....6303 Perrier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

12/1949 to 4/1949...314 Zack Street, Tampa, Florida

1950.....17302 La Verne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

1951.....912 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

1952.....1228 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

1953 to 1955.....Unknown

1956 - 1957.....209 Vinet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

1959.....704 Airline Boulevard, Metairie, Louisiana

1961-1962.....331 Atherton Drive, Metairie, Louisiana

1963 to Present.....3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, New Orleans, La.



M E M O R A N D U M

March 27, 1967

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, ASSISTANT D. A.  
FROM: CHARLES R. WARD, CHIEF ASSISTANT D. A.  
RE: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

-----

Mr. L. P. Davis, Jr. called by telephone on Thursday, March 23, 1967 and conveyed the following information relative to the Special Investigation.

DAVE FERRIE was a free-lance pilot for Trans-Gulf Airways during 1965. On July 11, 1965 DAVE FERRIE made a reservation for CLAY SHAW to go fishing at a fishing camp located on Free Mason Island south of Louisiana. DAVE FERRIE flew or made arrangements to fly CLAY SHAW to this island on July 11, 1965. The arrangements were made with STEVE LITTLETON, who is the manager of the camp at Free Mason Island. Another pilot for Trans-Gulf, Mr. NAT MILLIGAN, picked up CLAY SHAW at Free Mason Island and returned him to New Orleans, Louisiana. EUSTIS BEAZIE is one of the managers of Trans-Gulf, who should have a guest list of those persons who went to Free Mason Island on that date.

*CRW*

CHARLES R. WARD

CRW/leb



192-621 D

Tammam  
12 noon

Free 12-6-65

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS  
2700 Tulane Avenue  
NEW ORLEANS 70119



DATE Dec 6, 1965

ITEM NO. K-19652-65

DIST. 3

ACCEPTED

REFUSED

DEFERRED

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS:

LOCATION:

BOND SUGGESTED

1) Charles E. Amels PM 23 3rd \$1000  
809 Tremo St

2)

3)

FACTS:

1st. act to obscenity by exposing  
his penis to young girls

2nd. exposing lower half of body  
in public sidewalk local ordinance

DATE OF OFFENSE:

CHARGE:

14.106.1

OTHER REMARKS:

2nd 14.106.4

See 190-521 for disposition?

Refer 14.81 not applicable

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Mar Mandy

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY



D. Jones

Third District Police Station  
Friday December 3, 1965  
Item K- 19652-65 Zone "B"

To : Jos. I. Giarrusso, Superintendent of Police  
From : Captain James H. Arnold, Commanding Third District  
Subject : Report relative to the arrest of one Charles Earl Daniels c/m  
23 yrs., residing at 809 Tremé St., on 12/2/65 at 8:45AM,  
from his residence and booked in the Third District Station  
with R.S. 14 Art. 106 Relative to OBSCENITY, 2 counts, and  
R.S. 14 Art. 81 Relative to INDECENT BEHAVIOR, 2 counts.

Patrolman Manuel Ortiz and Norman Macaluso report of receiving a call via radio to investigate a signal 21-106 ( complaint of obscenity) at 940 Tourquoise St. on 11/29/65 at 3:40 PM. Upon arrival these Officers met Mrs. Evelyn Cook and her two daughters, Kerry Cook 11 yrs. and Kathy Cook, 10 yrs., all residing at 940 Tourquoise St. Kerry and Kathy Cook then gave Officers the following account, in the presence of their mother. On 11/29/65 at about 8:30AM, while they were waiting for the school bus in the 800 blk. of Robert E. Lee Blvd. a black car stopped on the street right near where they were standing and a colored man opened the door near the sidewalk and put one foot out of the car near where they were standing and just stood there looking at them. They stated that this colored man had a sweater and a shirt on, but had no pants to cover the lower part of his body. He then looked up and down the street to see if any cars were coming and then he placed his hand on his private and started playing with himself in the presence of the two children. At this time the school bus came along and this colored man drove off. Kerry and Kathy then went to school and didn't tell their mother about this incident until they arrived home in the P.M. Officers then asked Kerry and Kathy if they could describe the vehicle and Kerry gave the following information. She described the car as a black convertible, and stated the license number is 66B832, but she did not know the make of the vehicle. Officers immediately checked this license number for a registration and learned it to be registered to a Mr. Clay Shaw, residing at 124 Camp St., for a 1959 Thunderbird Convertible.

CONTINUED ON PAGE NO. 2



Officers then learned that Mr. Shaw was President of the International Trade Mart, 124 Camp St., and upon calling his office learned from his secretary that Mr. Shaw has been in Mexico for the past several week. The secretary then referred the Investigating Officers to a Mr. J. Diddison, Attorney for Mr. Shaw, located in the same building, phone Ja. 2-3763. Mr. Diddison was contacted and apprized of the case and advised Officers that he would attempt to contact Mr. Shaw in Mexico, to ascertain the disposition of the vehicle in question.

Officers Ortiz and Macaluso then learned from Patrolman Philip Nicaud and Melvin Simoneaux, assigned to C-32 that they had handled a similiar complaint at 6:02 PM, 11/29/65, from 6809 Catina St. under item K-19749-65, in which one Anne West Brooks w/f 10 of 6809 Catina St., was one of the victim. Officers then interviewed Anne West Brooks at her residence in the presence of her mother and she gave the following account. On the morning of 11/29/65 just shortly after 8:00 AM she and several other children were waiting for the school bus at Catina and Chapelle Sts., when a black convertible stopped on the corner and a colored man opened the door and looked at them. Anne Brooks told Officers that she saw that the colored man did not have any pants on, and she and the other children turned their back and then he drove off. She could not give Officers any further description on the vehicle or the colored man. Officers made an attempt to locate some of the other children who had been at the corner, to no avail.

On 12/1/65 it was learned from Mr. Diddison that he had contacted Mr. Shaw in Mexico, and learned from Mr. Shaw that he had sold the 1959 Thunderbird on 11/1/65 to his painter, one Charles Daniels c/m, residing somewhere on Tremé St. Officers immediately checked with the Bureau of Identification and learned that a Charles Daniels c/m 23 yrs., residing at 809 Tremé St., had been arrested previously for a similar act and was

CONTINUED ON PAGE NO. 3



presently on a one year probation. Officers then proceeded to 809 Tremé St., and in a surreptitious manner learned that Charles Daniels resided at that address, but was not at home at the time. This information was then turned over to Sergeant George Vogt, Jr., who in company of Patrolman George Vogt, 111, proceeded to 809 Tremé St. at 5:00AM, 12/2/65 and observed the vehicle in question parked in front of 809 Tremé St. These Officers staked out the vehicle in hopes of following this subject and catching him in one of his acts. After several hours the subject did not alight from his residence and these Officers proceeded to the door, where their knock was answered by Charles Daniels. Charles Daniels was questioned and apprized of the accusations made, and at first denied any implication, stating that two other colored males had keys to his Thunderbird, and that it could be any one of them. After further questioning Charles Daniels finally admitted that no one else had access to his vehicle and that he was the one they were looking for. Charles Daniels was taken to the Third District Station where he made a signed statement admitting to exposing his person to numerous white and colored female in the city over a period of time, as least 60 or 70 times. He also stated that he had been discharged from the U.S. Army in 1964 for similar acts committed in Fayetteville, N.C. Charles Daniels was then booked with R.S.14 Art.106 Rel. OBSCENITY, 2 counts, and R.S.14 Art. 81 Rel. INDECENT BEHAVIOR, 2 counts, and held for W. Stevens, Probation Officer.

Hdqrs. notified via teletype.

Office of the District Attorney to be consulted.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Patn. Manuel Ortiz*      *Patn. Norman Macaluso*  
Patn. Manuel Ortiz      Patn. Norman Macaluso

APPROVED: *James H. Arnold*

Captain James H. Arnold  
Commanding District

LaCoste.....



Third District Station  
Thursday Dec. 2, 1965  
Item K-19652-65 Zone B

Statement of one Charles Earl Daniels c/m 23 yrs. of age, residing at 809 Tremé St., relative to his exposing his person to numerous females in various parts of the city for a period of time...

-----STATEMENT-----

In 1964 I was discharged from the U.S. Army, because of some trouble I got into in Fayetteville, N.C. I was arrested for indecent exposure by the Fayetteville Police, and fined \$ 150.00 and a 60 day suspended sentence. I had also committed other acts of exposing myself to females, in Fayetteville, N.C., which I was not caught for. When the Army found out about this, they discharged me, I tried to seek help, but they sent me home. I arrived home about April 7, 1965, and moved with my mother at 809 Tremé St. I went to work for the Shell Oil Co., and in May I got married. I was alright for a while, but in August for some reason I got the urge that I had to expose myself to some females. I was in my car, a 1964 Chevrolet, painted blue, by the Jackson Square. I got out of my car and sat on a bench in the Square, and as females passed me, I exposed my self to them. I sat there for about 4 hours doing this. About a week later I came back to the Jackson Square, with the intentions of doing the same thing. Some lady from the week before recognized me and called the Police. I was arrested and booked with obscenity. I went to Court on August 30, 1965 and was fined \$ 100.00, and given a 1 year suspended sentence. Since this time I have been exposing myself to females in various parts of the city. I have been driving a 1959 Thunderbird Convertible, La. Lic. 66B832, 1965 issue, Painted Black with a black top.

I would like to state, that I am tired of doing this, I know that it is wrong, but I don't know what to do about it, and would like to get some help.

The following questions asked by Sgt. George Vogt, Jr. and the answers given by Charles Daniels.

- Q. About how many occasions have you exposed yourself to women and children in New Orleans since you started a few weeks ago?  
A. About sixty or seventy times.  
Q. In what section of this city did you do these acts?  
A. The Lakefront Area, the French Quarter, the downtown section around Port St., Rampart St. and Esplanade Ave.  
Q. Did you do this to have Sexual Gratification?  
A. No Sir, I enjoy Sexual relations with my wife at home. This is just something I do when the urge takes over in me. I don't have any erection or feel anything I can explain when I do this.  
Q. Have you done this just to white children and women?  
A. No Sir, to colored Women and Children also.  
Q. Have you made this statement of your own free will without any promises, threats or duress?  
A. Yes Sir.  
Q. Is this statement the truth to the best of your knowledge?  
A. Yes Sir.  
Q. Is there anything that you wish to add or delete from this statement?  
A. No Sir.

*Charles Earl Daniels*  
Charles Earl Daniels..

This statement typed in the Third District by D/S A. La Coste, being completed about 10:00 A.M. on December 2, 1965 in the presence of Sgt. G. Vogt, Jr. and Patrolmen George Vogt, III and Manuel Ortiz of the Third District Station.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



February 22, 1967

2:50 P.M.

Call from Miss Claire Booth Luce.

After Bay of Pigs the Free Cuba Committee was formed with Paul Bethel the head, and Bill Pauley former Ambassador to India, handled the enlistment of personnel. Three young Cubans were Subsidized given a motor boat, but the government finally cracked down on this. One of these Cubans was a doctor, two were lawyers, all were in their 20's. Miss Luce arrived in Chicago by air the day of the assassination, and that night the Cuban doctor telephoned her in great excitement.

Lee Harvey Oswald said he wanted to join this committee and spoke of his trip to Russia and his U. S. Citizenship. He stated he wanted to fight Communists and would shoot Castro. He told them of his Marine Corps experience and his ability with a rifle. It was decided to infiltrate a small Communist group. Oswald joined this small Red group and gave lectures about killing President Kennedy. Other infiltrators decided to come back and tape these lectures which they did. After this Oswald left New Orleans.

→ Photos and tapes of Oswald were in the hands of the above-mentioned Cubans. The Cuban doctor wanted to know what to do with them. ←

It was suggested that he give them to the F.B.I. who subsequently obtained these tapes and photos and threatened the Cubans not to talk about this or they would be deported. Miss Luce will get the names of the Cubans and give them to us as soon as possible.

*Added note: Jim Alcock talked  
to one of the above lawyers - Janusa -  
by phone. Janusa says he knows only  
what he has learned from Brungier.*

*J. J.*



1/28/61

PAY TO THE ORDER OF  
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.  
OR THROUGH THE  
NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE  
ALL PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED

AUG 5 63 5 10 33

NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK  
OF NEW ORLEANS  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 14-60

*For deposit  
Elmer Higgins*

*Q Carb Survey*

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ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.  
OR THROUGH THE  
NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE  
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NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK  
OF NEW ORLEANS  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 14-60

*FOR DEPOSIT  
NEW ORLEANS DISCOUNT CENTER, INC.  
Elmer Higgins*

*Q Carb Survey*



To whom it may concern -

Your office should find out about a friend of Clay Shaw's named Don Bosty. He was a Russian  
interpreter for the Army intelligence in Europe and  
came to New Orleans from Mexico in August or  
September of 1963 to visit Shaw and then went  
to live in San Francisco California. He came  
here last week and is hiding at 837 Dammeins,

A Friend.

4/17/67

Note:

The above memo has  
since been confirmed as correct.  
The above address, it should be noted,  
is the same location from which  
the Chrysler employee disappeared  
on the day of the assassination. (It  
is owned by one John Chilton). JB



T. P. Sat. March 18, 1967

**'Difficult to Lie  
in Hypnotic State'**

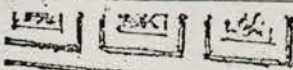
Dr. Donald M. Gallant, associate professor of psychiatry and neurology at Tulane Medical School, said Friday "There is no known procedure which will tell you with 100 per cent consistency that someone is telling the truth."

"But with hypnotism in the hands of an expert hypnotist, such as Dr. Fatter," he added, "the chances of truth-telling are much greater than they are with sodium pentathol."

Dr. Gallant said: "In other words, hypnotism with Fatter is much more reliable than with sodium pentathol."

Dr. Gallant said, "It would be extremely difficult for even a pathological liar to lie under hypnotism provided the hypnotist is a good one."

"And Dr. Fatter," he added, "is one of the most experienced hypnotists in this section. He is also quite a competent man, with a very reliable reputation."





MEMORANDUM

Monday, January 23, 1967

REPORT #3

TO: Jim Garrison

FROM: Alvin V. Oser

RE: Location of Camp Site and Training Area

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH

Pursuant to your instructions and further information as to the possibility that the Big Branch, Louisiana area might have been the location of the training camp, George Eckert and myself canvassed this area.

As a result, we were able to ascertain the location of the house in Big Branch where the F.B.I. confiscated arms in 1963. This house is located just outside the limits of Big Branch on the Slidell side of Big Branch. The Street location is Ponchartrain Street and U.S. Hwy. 190. This house is a small white bungalow type situated approximately 100 yards off U.S. Hwy. 190 on Ponchartrain Street. There was no municipal, house or R.F.D. number visible. George Eckert took several photographs of this location.

We were unable to gather any information that the training camp site may have been located in or near Big Branch, other than this possible house connection. The house information was obtained from a restaurant in Big Branch, a photograph of the said restaurant was taken. which

We then proceeded to the location of an air strip/was is 6.7 miles from Bayou Gardens and 2 miles outside of Slidell. As we proceeded down this side road we came upon a site which used to be a firing range for the Government. This site was photographed and consisted of two ranges, one on each side of the road. This site is 2.1 miles from U.S. Hwy. 190. We were able to ascertain that this was an old army range and built approximately 20 years ago from some of the people which live on this road.

After making an investigation of this location we proceeded down this side road for another 4 miles and came upon an airstrip which is now called the Slidell Airport. It consisted of a new asphalt landing strip and three new hangers. It was learned that this strip had been there for a number of years and only recently (within the last year) had the improvements been made.

At this location near the back fence area we noticed an airplane which certainly appeared to have been there for some time. This plane was a single engine-two seater. There were weeds growing around the landing gear, the windshield was covered with a tarp and the engine area was beginning to show signs of rusting. The plane was photographed by George Eckert.

Alvin V. Oser



4  
C O P Y

August 11, 1946

2/9/67  
Santana has been sent  
for & is arriving in  
N.O. on 2/10/67.  
JG2

New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Wingate M. White, Director  
Department of Institutions  
P.O. Box 66353  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Attention: Mr. William B. Dunn,  
Chief Probation and Parole Officer

Re: SANTANA, Emilio -M/M  
Orleans # 184-349 "7"

Dear Mr. White:

The above named individual appeared in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court on March 30, 1946 and entered a plea of guilty to Attempted Simple Burglary at which time the Honorable Oliver P. Schulinkamp, Judge, ordered that we conduct a pre-sentence investigation in this case. The following is our investigation in which Florida Authorities cooperated, this subject was sentenced to serve three (3) years in the Louisiana State Penitentiary on July 7, 1946; however, the sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of three (3) years.

The probationer was permitted to return to the State of Florida since they had indicated a willingness to accept supervision in the course of our investigation, and is residing at 851 Southwest Fourth Street, Miami, Florida. He is employed as a commercial fisherman by Juan Sherwood of 316 Northwest North River Drive, Miami, Florida. Thus, we are attaching the case material on the above subject for Florida Authorities.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR  
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT OFFICE.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
D. W. McGuire,  
Probation and Parole Officer I

JDW:DSM/zn  
Enclosure



APRIL 4, 1967  
STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY  
CITY OF EUNICE

Officer J. A. ANDREWS, Texas Highway Patrol, was interviewed by us, relative to the death of one MELBA CHRISTINE MARCADES, alias ROSE CHERAMIE, w/fm, d.o.b. 11-14-23, LSP #256-375, FBI #234-7922.

Officer ANDREWS stated that subject died of injuries received from an automobile accident on Hwy. #155, 1.7 miles East of Big Sandy, Upshur County, Texas, at 3:00 a.m., on Sept. 4, 1965. Subject died at the hospital in Gladewater, Gregg County, Texas. The inquest was held by Justice of the Peace ROSS DELAY, Prec. #3, Gregg County, Texas.

The accident was reported to Officer ANDREWS by the operator of the car, after he had taken the subject to the hospital. ANDREWS stated that the operator related that the victim was apparently lying on the roadway with her head and upper part of her body resting on the traffic lane, and although he had attempted to avoid running over her, he ran over the top part of her skull, causing fatal injuries. An investigation of the physical evidence at the scene of the accident was unable to contradict this statement. Officer ANDREWS stated that due to the unusual circumstances, mainly time, location, injuries received and lack of prominent physical evidence, he attempted to establish a relationship between the operator of the vehicle and the victim to determine if any foul play was involved. This resulted negative.

It should be noted that Hwy. #155 is a Farm to Market Road, running parallel to US Hwys. #271 and #80. It is our opinion, from experience, that if a subject was hitch-hiking, as this report wants to indicate, that this does not run true to form. It is our opinion that the subject would have been on one of the US Highways.

ANDREWS stated that although he had some doubt as to the authenticity of the information received, due to the fact that the relatives of the victim did not pursue the investigation, he closed it as accidental death.

CONT'D---



APRIL 4, 1967

Officer ANDREWS--

We wish to further state that fingerprint identification shows that deceased subject, MELBA CHRISTINE MARCADES, is the same person as subject ROSE CHERAMIE, who was in custody, by us, from November 21, 1963, through November 28, 1963, at which time she stated that she once worked for JACK RUBY as a stripper, which was verified, and that RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWOLD were definitely associated and known to be, as she stated "bed partners". She further referred to RUBY as alias "PINKEY".

Other statements made by subject, relative to your inquiry, are hear-say, but are available, upon your request.

*F. L. Fruge*

LT. F. L. FRUGE, LA. STATE POLICE



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: JIM GARRISON  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: WILLIAM GURVICH  
SPECIAL AIDE

SUBJECT: RAYMOND CUMMINGS--INTERVIEW WITH

---

Pending the tape transcription of the interview with RAYMOND C. CUMMINGS in Dallas by James Alcock and William Gurvich, the following report is respectfully submitted based on notes made at the time of the interview.

RAYMOND CUMMINGS was contacted at a VFW Club on Saturday, 25 February 1967 at 9:05 P.M. where he was playing music and was interviewed outside this club. CUMMINGS works for the Power & Light Company in Dallas and is a former wrestler.

According to CUMMINGS he was driving a Yellow Cab in Dallas between January and May of 1963 during which time he recalls picking up LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Continental Bus Station and driving him to Irving, Texas. OSWALD did not have enough money to pay the fare and told CUMMINGS this enroute to Irving. OSWALD apparently saw the tattoo on CUMMINGS' arm and said that he, too, was an ex-Marine adding that he only had \$1.50. CUMMINGS agreed to carry him to Irving and shut the meter off when it reached \$1.50. He actually shut it off at \$1.45.

CUMMINGS recalls that OSWALD was dressed rather shabbily and was carrying a canvass type handbag similar to those that servicemen carry. OSWALD was wearing a white shirt with sleeves rolled up and was hatless. CUMMINGS conveyed him to a house, the exact address of which he does not remember. OSWALD told CUMMINGS he was "down on his luck". CUMMINGS offered to go with Alcock and me to Irving in an attempt to locate this house.

We met CUMMINGS on Sunday, 26 February 1967 at 12:01 P.M. and drove him to Irving, Texas, 5 miles west of Dallas. Following CUMMINGS' direction we crisscrossed numerous streets in the section of Irving that looked familiar to CUMMINGS. Without making a positive identification CUMMINGS selected 1107 Oakdale Street and said this was more familiar than any other house he had seen with us. The name on the mail box in front of this house was L. L. BARGER. This was a small single residence of wooden construction in a low income, semi-rural neighborhood.

CUMMINGS also informed us that about one week after taking OSWALD to Irving, he picked up three men at the intersection of Marsalis and the Expressway in Dallas and conveyed them in his cab to JACK RUBY's Carousel Club. According to CUMMINGS one of these men was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, another



DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and he cannot identify the third man.

He recalls that FERRIE was unusual looking. CUMMINGS identified photographs of OSWALD and FERRIE from a variety of photographs shown to him and admits having seen pictures of both OSWALD and FERRIE in the newspapers. The third man was about 6' in height and looked as if he might have been Italian.

CUMMINGS stated that trip sheets at the Yellow Cab Company would assist in corroborating his stories. He has never given this information to anyone nor has he ever been approached by anyone for information.

En route to the Carousel Club, OSWALD remembered CUMMINGS and told him he appreciated the favor he did in taking him to Irving. The three men, as CUMMINGS recalls, were talking about Louisiana. Arriving at the Carousel Club, FERRIE paid the fare and the three passengers went upstairs into the Club. CUMMINGS described FERRIE as "a spook in the night" and felt sorry for him. CUMMINGS then went upstairs into the Club himself and received \$1.50 tip from the man at the door as a gratuity for bringing customers. CUMMINGS added that this gratuity-system was not new.

In this interview CUMMINGS stated that he disliked the Dallas Police Department. He admitted having been arrested once and that was in Belton, Texas. Explaining this arrest, CUMMINGS stated his Mother was hospitalized and needed surgery and he had gone to the bank and withdrawn a large sum of money and was arrested for having a pistol in the front seat of his car which he claims he had for his own protection. CUMMINGS also remarked that he would not object to helping the FBI. CUMMINGS added he has a brother WESLEY CUMMINGS, 38 years of age, residing in Los Angeles, who might have met FERRIE in Dallas. This brother according to CUMMINGS is an alcoholic.

Without being asked, CUMMINGS said he would be willing to come to New Orleans if his fare was paid and take a Polygraph test.

RAYMOND CUMMINGS is a white male, 34 years of age and resides at 924 Robinhood, Mesquite, Texas with his wife and children. His phone number is AT-5-6912.

WILLIAM GURVICH  
SPECIAL AIDE

WG/leb



STATE OF TEXAS

## CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE FILE NO.

10903

1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>Gregg County</u>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived, if institution; residence before admission) a. STATE <u>Texas</u> b. COUNTY <u>Dallas</u>	
b. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) <u>Gladewater</u>		c. CITY OR TOWN (If outside city limits, give precinct no.) <u>Duncanville</u>	
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION <u>Gladewater Hospital</u>		d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) <u>502 Falling Leaves</u>	
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print) <u>Christine</u>		4. DATE OF DEATH <u>September 4, 1965</u>	
5. SEX a. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u> b. MARRIAGE STATUS Married <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>October 11, 1923</u>	
9. AGE (In years last birthday) <u>41</u>		10. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <u>Restaurant</u>	
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <u>Texas</u>		12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <u>U.S.A.</u>	
13. FATHER'S NAME <u>Thomas J. Youngblood</u>		14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Minnie B. Stroud</u>	
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN THE ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) <u>No</u>		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <u>6-0000-0000</u>	
17. INFORMANT <u>Thomas J. Youngblood</u>		18. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).) PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) <u>Traumatic Head wound with Subdural &amp; subarachnoid &amp; Petechial Hemorrhage to the brain caused by being struck by auto.</u> DUE TO (b) <u>8 hrs.</u> DUE TO (c) <u></u>	
19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		20. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of Item 18.) <u>Deceased was lying in the highway and her head was struck by auto.</u>	
21. TIME OF INJURY <u>2:00</u>		22. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office building, etc.) <u>Highway</u>	
23. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION <u>Big Sandy, Upshur,</u>		24. COUNTY <u>Texas</u>	
25. STATE <u>Texas</u>		26. DATE OF DEATH <u>September 4, 1965</u>	
27. ADDRESS <u>Gladewater, Texas</u>		28. DATE SIGNED <u>9/11/65</u>	
29. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Wheatland Cemetery</u>		30. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Rogers Funeral Chapel by Rev. F. Rogers</u>	
31. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>W. J. McFee</u>		32. DATE RECD BY LOCAL REGISTRAR <u>9-14-65</u>	

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

85/1 REV. 1-1-58

The State of Texas,  
County of Gregg }  
I, B. M. "BUCK" BIRDSONG, County Clerk, Gregg County, Texas, hereby  
certify that the within and foregoing matter of writing constitutes a full, true  
and correct copy of original, as same appears filed for record in this office  
No. 10903. March Records  
Given under my hand and seal of office, at Longview, Texas, this the  
day of April, A. D. 19 67  
B. M. "BUCK" BIRDSONG, County Clerk  
GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS  
By McLean Mackley Deputy



M E M O R A N D U M

April 13, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

RE: INTERVIEW WITH MIGUEL CRUZ ON MARCH 19, 1967  
IN BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

---

I traveled to Baton Rouge, Louisiana to talk to MIGUEL CRUZ who informed me that he was present when CARLOS BRINGUIER and OSWALD had the fight on Canal Street in front of the Maison Blanche Building. MIGUEL's address in Baton Rouge, is 505 East Stadium Street on the L.S.U. Campus, telephone #388-2097. His New Orleans address is 2526 Mazant Street, telephone 943-0082.

MIGUEL CRUZ is from Camaguay, Cuba and he came to this country December 5, 1962. He says that he does not know CARLOS QUIROGA, ALBERTO FOWLER or RICARDO DAVIS. He said that he had done some work for ALPHA 66, whose leader is ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYA (who was subsequently captured by Castro and may be a prisoner in Cuba at the present time). CRUZ said that the first time he saw OSWALD was when OSWALD and BRINGUIER had the fight on Canal Street; that he was in BRINGUIER's store when he was informed by CELSO HERNANDEZ that OSWALD was distributing leaflets in front of the Maison Blanche Building. CRUZ said that 2 days before this, OSWALD had come into BRINGUIER's store and offered to help him train Cubans for the invasion of Cuba. OSWALD showed BRINGUIER a Marine Training Manual that he had, and OSWALD told BRINGUIER that this manual told how to train people for warfare. CRUZ said that he and BRINGUIER and HERNANDEZ left the store and immediately went to Canal Street where BRINGUIER and OSWALD exchanged a few words and had the fight. CRUZ said that he was arrested along with OSWALD and BRINGUIER and sat right next to OSWALD in the police car on the way to the district. He said that OSWALD never said a word either in the police car or in the district. The next time CRUZ saw OSWALD was when they had to go to court. He believes the following day. CRUZ said at this time OSWALD did not say anything to anybody, and went and sat down in the colored section of the courtroom with some colored prisoners.

CRUZ said that he had never seen OSWALD with any strong looking Latin-American type individuals, but he could remember a strong looking Latin-American type person around 25 or 30 years old who was a little taller than OSWALD and who weighed close to 200 pounds, standing in front of the Maison Blanche Building with a camera and taking pictures of OSWALD and other people when OSWALD was distributing leaflets there. He asked a few people where they were from and seemed interested in what was going on. He was dressed in a suit and tie and wore dark glasses.



CRUZ said that he did not know ANDREW BLACKMON, and could not identify any of the people in the picture of OSWALD distributing leaflets in front of the Trade Mart. I showed him a picture and he identified BRINGUIER, CLAUDIO CRUZ and himself as being in the picture. He did not know DAVE FERRIE.

CRUZ said that he knows EMILIO SANTANA and he can remember that SANTANA was driving a big, almost new car; that SANTANA told him that he was making money working for the CIA taking people out of Cuba. CRUZ said that SANTANA came to his house one time and wanted him (CRUZ) to give him a letter and some papers which would signify that he (SANTANA) was a member of ALPHA 66. SANTANA said that this would help him collect some money for the group. CRUZ said that after SANTANA got the letter and some papers he never returned to his house. CRUZ said that SANTANA used to hang around the Florida Avenue Project by the B & C Supermarket where there used to be a lot of Cubans. CRUZ said that most of these Cubans have moved to the St. Thomas Project.

CRUZ stated that he knows ARCACHA by name only; that he doesn't know GLORIA FORD, DAVE FERRIE, CLAY SHAW, CLAY BERTRAND, DR. GUITART, or anything about the Cuban training camp across the lake

CRUZ said that some of the members of ALPHA 66 are:

LOUIS BRETOS:

Who was the head of ALPHA 66 and is now in Miami.

LURDES BRETOS:

Sister of LOUIS BRETOS

EDUARDO DOMINGUEZ:

Now in Los Angeles, California.

ANGEL DEL HIERRO:

Who lived in the Parkchester Apartments in 1962.

DOMINGO EL QUEZABAL:

Who lived on West End Boulevard.

ARBEZU:

Head of the Cuban Union (now located on University Street, 1/2 block from Canal Street)

DR. de la CRUZ:

Who is a Loyola or Tulane professor.

SATO:

Who is now going to L.S.U. in Baton Rouge.

CARLOS WHISHMARCH:

Who went to train in a camp somewhere with MENOYO (a lieutenant in Fidel Castro's army).

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA



Statement of Alberto Fowler made in the Office of the District Attorney on Saturday, January 28, 1967 at approximately 12:30 p.m.

While talking to Mr. Laureano Batista over the telephone yesterday, on mentioning that I wanted to see him in Miami to obtain some information about the Christian Democrat Training Camp that existed in 1963 in the Covington area, at one point in the conversation I mentioned to him that that was the camp where they had found a big cache of arms and munitions and he interrupted and said, "No, that was not our camp, that was a camp that some right-winger extremists had less than a mile from us and when we saw what had happened to them we decided to break up our camp quickly. But we didn't even know it existed up till then."

ALBERTO FOWLER

AFlcs



April 17, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Special Investigation File  
FROM: Jim Garrison  
RE: Various Names and Addresses

---

The following memo includes names and addresses which appear to have no special import at the present time but may turn out to be useful later:

1. In 1960 CLAY SHAW'S home address was 927 Burgundy Street.
2. ELMER LEE TODD (teacher at Live Oaks School) is listed in school records as living with ROBERT COUSINS at 1115 Burgundy. (Telephone information, however, indicates his most recent address as being 1125 N. Rampart).
3. MAX WHITE and DAVID SMYTHE are indicated in the directory as living at 1123 Burgundy. It is to be noted that MAX WHITE is one of the persons listed as a witness with regard to the unsolved murder of DR. MARY SHERMAN. He describes himself as an author and he appears to have been a close friend of DR. SHERMAN. SMYTHE is believed to be a friend of CLAY SHAW.
4. The directory indicates that at 1137 Burgundy there lives one BERNARD D. BERTRAM. He is listed as a salesman for the Pontchartrain Loan Company. There is no listing in recent years, either in the phone book or directory, for the Pontchartrain Loan Company.
5. In the 1200 block of Burgundy, it is noted, there is an unusually large concentration of Cubans.
6. At 1225 Burgundy there is listed one ELEANOR LOGAN. This notation is made because of the fact that among the members of "Friends of Cuba" was a person named LOGAN who was connected with the C.I.A.
7. It is noted that at 529 Esplanade, the residence of MARGARET TATE (where CLAY SHAW recently stayed) there lives one "COL. J. S. TATE".

JIM GARRISON

JG:lcs



1. You have said you were in LEE OSWALD's company only on one occasion (i.e., when you attempted to "infiltrate his organization"). Isn't it a fact that you were in OSWALD's company on a number of occasions?

Answer:      Evaluation:

2. Do you have any first-hand knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy?

Answer:      Evaluation:

3. Do you know the names of the men who participated in killing President Kennedy in Dallas?

Answer:      Evaluation:

4. Did you know in advance that it was going to be done?

Answer:      Evaluation:

5. Do you know the names of the two men who visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas with LEE OSWALD?

Answer:      Evaluation:

.  
.

6. Have you ever visited SYLVIA ODIO in Dallas?

Answer:      Evaluation:



7. In the late Summer and early Fall of 1963, LEE OSWALD is often seen in the company of a stocky, unusually powerful man of Latin descent. This man is described by various witnesses as being dark, unusually strong looking and having a very thick neck. To you think you know the name of this man?

Answer:      Evaluation:

8. You have said you tried to "infiltrate" OSWALD's "organization". Isn't it a fact that you knew that his "Fair Play for Cuba" activities were merely a cover?

Answer:      Evaluation:

9. Is it not a fact that at that time OSWALD was in reality a part of an anti-Castro operation?

Answer:      Evaluation:

10. Do you know the names of the other men who were involved with OSWALD in the New Orleans operation in 1963?

Answer:      Evaluation:

11. Did you participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:      Evaluation:

12. Did SERGIO ARCACHA participate in any way in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy?

Answer:      Evaluation:



13. According to your own knowledge, did DAVID FERRIE know LEE OSWALD in 1963?

Answer:      Evaluation:

14. Did CLAY SHAW?

Answer:      Evaluation:

15. Did SERGIO ARCACHA?

Answer:      Evaluation:

16. Did JACK RUBY?

Answer:      Evaluation:

17. Did GUY BANISTER?

Answer:      Evaluation:

18. Did GORDON NOVEL?

Answer:      Evaluation:

19. Did any other persons, whom you know of, know LEE OSWALD in 1963? (We are not referring to chance encounters)?

Answer:      Evaluation:



20. Do you know who got OSWALD his job at the Reily Coffee Company?

Answer:      Evaluation:

21. Do you know which individuals at the Reily Coffee Company were aware of OSWALD's real mission in New Orleans?

Answer:      Evaluation:

22. Prior to the assassination of the President, did you ever see any of the guns which were used in his assassination?

Answer:      Evaluation:

23. Do you know where the men who killed President Kennedy stayed while they were in Dallas?

Answer:      Evaluation:

24. Do you believe that you know who fired the shots from in front of the President?

Answer:      Evaluation:

25. After the assassination, did you ever have occasion to see (in real life, not on TV) any of the men who took part in it?

Answer:      Evaluation:



26. According to your own knowledge, did DEAN ANDREWS know about any special mission in which OSWALD may have been involved in the Summer of 1963?

Answer:      Evaluation:

27. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew about the conspiracy to kill the President?

Answer:      Evaluation:

28. Do you have reason to believe that DEAN ANDREWS knew CLAY SHAW before the assassination?

Answer:      Evaluation:

29. One witness we have located, saw LEE OSWALD with JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas before the assassination. At that time there were two other men with OSWALD. Do you have reason to believe that you know who those men were?

Answer:      Evaluation:

30. One of those men with OSWALD (at RUBY's) was a heavy set Latin type with a scar over his left eye. Do you have an idea who this heavy set man was?

Answer:      Evaluation:

31. The other man with OSWALD at RUBY's was thin, pale complexioned and had long black hair. Do you have an idea who that man was?

Answer:      Evaluation:



32. In addition to the witnesses who testified at the hearing, the State has others who saw CLAY SHAW with OSWALD. On one of these occasions a tall, thin Cuban with a mustache was with SHAW and OSWALD. Do you believe you know who this tall Cuban would be?

Answer:            Evaluation:

33. When LEE OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in the early Fall of 1963, a heavy-set Latin acquaintance of his was waiting outside for him. This man was very stocky and unusually powerful looking. Do you believe you know the name of this man?

Answer:            Evaluation:

34. Do you believe you know who this man worked for?

Answer:            Evaluation:

35. Did SERGIO ARCACHA visit New Orleans on any occasions in 1963?

Answer:            Evaluation:

36. According to your knowledge or information, did any of the following persons have any knowledge of LEE OSWALD's activities prior to the assassination?

(NOTE: Please circle each name to which an affirmative answer is given and each name where a negative answer is accompanied by signs of deception. Add any relevant comments desired.)

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Roberto Gomez Cortez |                              |
| b. Jesus Guajardo       | f. Nick J. Matrana           |
| c. Morris Brownlee      | g. Caridad Lopez (of Dallas) |
| d. James Lewallen       | h. Luis Rabel                |
| e. Dante Marochino      | i. J. B. Dauenhauer          |



- j. David Ferrie
- k. Clay Shaw
- l. Manuel Garcia Gonzalez
- m. Clyde Johnson
- n. Layton Martens
- o. Ocelo Pedros (This is one of names which Emilio Santana  
flunked the machine on. Ivon has the  
proper name)
- p. Joseph Milla
- q. Harold Riviere
- r. William Dalzell
- s. Alvin Beaubouef
- t. Jack Ruby
- u. Celso Hernandez
- v. Emilio Santana
- w. Emilio Torres
- x. Relatives of Emilio Torres
- y. Philip Geraci
- z. Elmer Lee Todd
- a2 Eric Crouchet
- b2 Louis Breto
- c2 Fabregas
- d2 Bill Billeck
- e2 John Irion
- f2 Louis Breto
- g2. Marina Oswald
- h2. Julian Evans



April 15, 1967

*Continuation of Page No. 1 is on Page No. 2*

I am hereby requesting that the questions stated herein be asked to me during the course of the lie-detector test, in regard to the present investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy being conducted by you, Mr. Jim Garrison, and your members of the District Attorney's office.

As I stated to your office investigator, Mr. Louis Ivon, in a telephone conversation last night, April 14, 1967, I'm willing to take a lie-detector test at this time provided the following questions are asked to me.

Question No. 1.

Have I ever met Lee Harvey Oswald and talked to him at any other time in my life besides that of August 16, 1963, when I visited his house on Magazine St., New Orleans, when I tried to infiltrate his Communist organization, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and of which visit I immediately reported to Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department and of which visit I gave full details to the FBI and the Secret Service days after the assassination of the late President Kennedy?

Answer to question No 1.-- No.

Question No 2.

In talking to Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald on August 16, 1963, what impression did I receive about him.

Answer to question No. 2.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald was intelligent and a very well instructed Communist.

Question No. 3.

Have I ever met Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith at Mancuso's Restaurant on Camp and Lafayette Streets.

Answer to Question No. 3.-- No.

Question No. 4.

Isn't it true that on January 21, 1967, you, Mr. Garrison, told me that several witnesses had testified that they had seen me with Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith at Mancuso's Restaurant on Camp and Lafayette Streets.

Answer to question No. 4.-- Yes.

Question No. 5.

Based upon this testimony by these witnesses stated in question No. 4 in regard to me being with Lee Harvey Oswald, do I believe that these witnesses be prosecuted by law for giving false testimony?

Answer to question No.5.

Because these witnesses are lying, I believe that they all must be prosecuted by law.



Question No. 6.

Have I ever been at the anti-Castro training camp of the Christian Democratic Movement which was located across Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans in the year of 1963?

Answer to question No. 6.

No. I have never been at that training camp.

Question No. 7.

Isn't it true that you, Mr. Garrison, told me on January 21, 1967, that you had witnesses that would testify that they had seen me at that training camp?

Answer to question No. 7.--- Yes.

Question No. 8.

Based upon the testimony of these witnesses, what should the District Attorney's office do about these witnesses.

Answer to question No. 8.

Because these witnesses have lied, they must all be prosecuted by law.

Question No. 9.

Have I ever been threatened to be killed by an individual, who appears to me to be one of your witnesses, because I had come to your office on several occasions?

Answer to question No. 9.

Yes, my life has by an individual on January 23, 1967, who in a telephone conversation with my wife told her that he was going to kill me if I continued going to the District Attorney's office to give them information.

After my wife recognized the voice of Jack Martin on a tape recorded conversation in your office on January 24, 1967, you Mr. Garrison, told me that you also thought it was Jack Martin because information about my visits to your office had leaked out to him.

On January 28, 1967, Mr. Jack Martin confessed in front of Mr. Louis Ivon and myself that he had called my house and threatened to kill me.

Question No. 10.


Have I ever been present at any time, at any place where there has been a discussion about a plot to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy?

Answer to Question No. 10.

No. I have never been present nor did I ever overhear any conversation in regard to a plot to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

I am also requesting that a copy of all your questions and the answers by me be given to me for my record purposes before I leave this office this date, April 15, 1967, in the company of my wife Mrs. Maria S. Quiroga. I also request that the lie-detector test be given in the presence of my wife.

Sincerely yours,

  
Carlos Quiroga

Mrs. Maria S. Quiroga  
Witness

Mr. Jim Garrison  
Witness



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF ORLEANS

DECEMBER 26, 1966

STATEMENT OF:

JACK S. MARTIN  
1836 1/2 Esplanade Ave.

RE:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

*D Color??*  
*For*  
*Ivon*  
*Re-interview +*  
*Distribution*

-----

In the late summer of 1963 I was sitting in the office of Guy Banister, private detective, 531 Lafayette Street (located to the rear of Mancuse's Cafe). David Ferrie walked in wearing an army type fatigue suit and sun glasses. Also with him were three or four young men in their twenties, dressed in sport shirts. One of them was Morris Brownlee. Another was a man they referred to as "Lee". After the assassination I recognized Lee Harvey Oswald as one of the men who had walked in with Ferrie and Brownlee. All of them went into see Banister and the door was then shut, so I wouldn't know what they talked about. My reason for being at the office was to use Banister's typewriter, which I frequently did. These people before seeing Banister sat around in the waiting room about fifteen or twenty minutes, occasionally picking up magazines to look at. I looked at them frequently because I thought this was a rather odd assortment of people.

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and is made of my own free will.

This statement was given to D.A. Jim Garrison in the presence of Louis Iven and typed by Louis Iven on Dec. 26, 1966 and completed at 3:05PM on Dec. 26, 1966.

*J. S. Martin*  
-----  
Jack S. Martin



1963!

✓ Consolidated with them.

(LH)  
No War Against  
Our Tony Varona

Rolland. His men brought  
news from N.Y.

□ Matteo = Technician... (Parkland?)

~~Time of Oswald's Mexico visit (late Sept, 1963)~~

→  $\Delta$  Note: Hall et al arr in Dallas when LHO does...

→ Dr. Ordway = "might be in Am Committee for Free Cuba"  
(Howard <sup>may have</sup> met with Earl Brown)

→ NICO CRESPI = 7th was trying to locate Cuban leader of over an organization.

3. Their equipment was new, good stuff, Greasengrass, etc (LH was told they got from some in N.Y.)

→ Hall said he knew Rolando Masferrer

Фурога...

→ Larry Salovey (of N.Y., known for Maslow) = "friend of Patinkin's".

Thank you Bill Castro...

"Rolando Masferrer"

→ "IMP" Freedom for Civil Party ( + / Kabi )

"American People Committee to Free Cuba"

When Lyon works head ..

Manolo Aguilar(?)

□ Hall comment re arrest...

~~Hall contacts checked - St. Petersburg ✓~~

→ Patrick said he was in Mexico (to find Rourke + Sullivan) at time LHO there & that this probably didn't look good.



In moving from the Bay to Miami, the base  
 to hit Haiti, Rolando was arrested. (Howard  
 was going along with the Haiti strike).  
 These men had arrived with individual gear  
 to get the weapons in Miami...  
 Masferrer was there several weeks with the  
 50 men.  
 F.N, grease gun, B.A.R., garands.  
 Masferrer stayed in Miami. Kept moving  
 around to avoid (F.B.I.)  
 Briguier...  
 Gen Walker + Hargis were making speech in  
 Miami in early 1963 + Patrick spoke to them. Some  
 kind of rally.  
 Briguier  
 DRE is supposed to be underground in  
 Cuba.  
 Rumor back in 1963 was that all Cubans  
 might unite under Gen. Walker... (Biggest  
 group at time was Revolutionary Council, head  
 was Tony Varona. Sergio Arcecha under him).  
 Henry Patrick could know much about  
 everything - much more concrete contacts than  
 Hall - could have been C.I.A.



INTERVIEW BETWEEN DEAN ANDREWS

AND

BOB SCOTT

Q. Mr. Andrews, this is Bob Scott of WNAC in Boston.

A. Yes.

Q. I don't know if you are aware of a story in the States-Item?

A. I heard about it.

Q. In regard to the investigation by the District Attorney, of the assassination of the president, seeing how you were mentioned in the Warren Commission testimony report, we were wondering if you were contacted by the District Attorney yet?

A. I'd rather not make any comment. I don't know, what these people are doing and everything else. I appeared before the Warren Commission, and I average about once or twice a week, people seeking for interviews and I just thought nothing can come out of it, but you can't bring the President back to life again. I just don't want to get involved in it and besides that I like to live. If a guy can put a hole in the President, he can just step on me like an ant, it is not my fight. It's some body else's fight.

Q. Have you ever been threatened at all?

A. No. I haven't been threatened, but people seem to feel that I know more than I know. In some instances it is correct, and in others, it is wrong, they just draw conclusions. I duck it to tell you the truth, I mean I am not interested in it one way or the other. I stay away from it. They all hound me, show me pictures and sit down and talk, talk. And I just listen, listen and when they are finished I tell them--no comment.

Q. Who are these people you are referring to?

A. Everybody. People from Europe. Writers, publishers, researchers, cranks, the whole bit.

Q. Has the Governor shown any further interest in you?

A. Yes, they watch me. There is a tap on the phone you are talking on now.

Q. Have you run across this Clay Bertrand again that you talked about in the report?

A. Only one time, but I wasn't able to catch him. I am a little heavy you know and I can't move like I used to. I went up the street and I couldn't catch him.

Q. There is a statement attributed to you in either the testimony or the report, at this time it escapes me, in which you said there were three things you were going to do and one of them was find Clay Bertrand and the other one was find the guy that really killed the President? Do you still feel that way?

A. Well Daddeo, like I say, I like to live; but what the hell it wouldn't make no difference. I've done two of the three. Let's put it that way.

Q. Do you care to say which two?

A. No.

Q. To the best of your knowledge would you say that Jim Garrison is conducting an investigation into the assassination.

A. I think Jim ought to be able to tell you that. You call him and he will tell you whatever he wants, the number is 822-2414.

Q. I have already tried to contact him and he is not around.

A. Offhand, just what is in the newspapers, the headlines and the reputation of these reporters who covered the story and because this is a copyright story, it is not a normal thing with the medium of communication taking the steps they did with the quality of people that they have. Not to my personal knowledge I say he is---



conducting the investigation, but based on the reputation of the reporters who filed this story and the fact that the States-Item took the pains to copyright it, I would say I guess he is, I wouldn't know. But if they put it down in headlines and copyright it I would say that the Picayune and the States-Item have information which lead them to believe they are conducting the investigation.

Q. Has the Times-Picayune also printed the story?

A. The Times-Picayune will pick it up tomorrow morning. You see the Times-Picayune Corporation owns both the morning paper which is the Times-Picayune and the evening edition. They only have one newspaper in this town. The morning and evening editions are owned by the same publishing firm.

Q. I see. Well their reputation is pretty far and wide.

A. Well, the reporter is Jack Dempsey and he's been a police reporter since I was a cub attorney and that is almost 20 years and he knows what he is doing. Actually, for the break you are looking for, you are premature. There were some people down here from Boston for Carnival, let's see Monday, the day before Mardi Gras and they asked me for the same things and I don't know, I just can't see anything come out of it. What difference does it make, the guy is dead? You start a lot of sh--, mess up a bunch of people. I'm just kind of conservative, I believe in letting a sleeping dog lie. About all I can get out of publicity is a hole in my head and my creditors will find me and think I am famous and want me to pay my bills, which I can't do.

Q. Do you think Lee Harvey Oswald was innocent?

A. He never killed him, a lot of people know that, he was nothing but a decoy; everybody knows that.

Q. Don't you think we should officially clear his name though?

A. What difference does it make? To those who know, it makes no difference, to those who do know, no explanation will suffice. You can't win for losing in this game. They know, everybody knows. All you have to be is half way intelligent. That boy lacks three things: he lacks capability, feasibility and responsibility and the weapon couldn't do it. They took his weapon and the best they had with the Feebies couldn't lay three shots in a man so how could he do it? He was just a patsy.

Q. Do you think it was Lee that was in your office?

A. I don't think, I know that.

Q. What possible connection do you think he might have had, as your reporters said those "gay kids" he came in with?

A. Probably friends, he bummed with a few of them.

Q. Was there ever any questions that Lee was on the "gay" side?

A. I'd say no, he was not on the "gay" side. They were associates and friends. Their personal problems were their own. His personal problems were his own. I don't believe the boy was gay.

Q. How about any influence or pressure brought to bear on you from outside the country or this so called plot or anything of these other assassins, do you hear anything from them?

A. Well, let's put it this way, I practiced international law a long time. I know my way around. I know what I have to do and when I have to do it. If there is a plot or whatever they say there is, the passage of time and the people involved in it will grow old. When you grow old, you lose nerve and when you lose nerve, you become conservative and you just fade and pass. It would be my guess as to whoever did what was done in Dallas.

Q. Do you think with the little dealing you had with Lee Harvey Oswald that he had any connection with the CIA or the FBI?



A. No. You mean personally.

Q. Well, okay, Mr. Andrews, I do appreciate your talking to us.

A. I wish I could go the route with you, but I've got nothing to win and everything to lose, you know, like my life. I just enjoy breathing. I've got a well orderly life, you know, and I'd like it to stay that way. These people down here, I think, just listening to them and everything else is true, they'll have a lot of fun, they'll probably come close and just miss.

Q. Do you think you really know the answer, you yourself?

A. Well, let me put it this way, I could come closer than close, but I ain't even going to get that close. If the action is North, I am going West. Well, let me put it to you this way, it is a fantastic strange sort of circumstances. I don't think this thing was plotted. I think the whole thing happened within 36 or 73 hours at the most. Most probably 36 hours.

Q. If we ever open up the investigation again on some nationally recognized or governmental plane, will you testify before a new investigation?

A. I've got the tallest memory in the world. I draw out about a minute. That's not what is going to do it. They done did what they have to do and the only people not satisfied are historians, they want to document everything and they couldn't care less who gets stepped on or what. They are looking for the Holy Grail and if they can find it God Bless them. What are they going to do with it when they find it? They let Pandora out of the box and there is no way to put it back in. All you can get is conjecture.

The real answers are, aside from the guy who pulled the trigger, no man could tell you that. But I think what everybody is ticked off at is the way in which all this mass of information was assimilated.

It is like defining an elephant. Around on the bayou, when I was a kid, they told us a little story. They took four blind men to a zoo, one grabbed an elephant by the trunk, and said I know what he is like. He's like a snake. Another one grabbed the elephant by the leg and said he's like a tree, one walked into his belly and said you two cats are crazy he's like the wall. One grabbed him by the tail and said, No, he's like a rope. They all argued loud and long about what an elephant is but they only got one part of it. And that is the problem with the Warren Report. Nobody will go deep enough, far enough and strong enough to take the entire concept and nobody is intelligent enough or clever enough to sort from say Point A to Point C with the varying factors that go in and out of, because they do not possess the necessary instincts and training to take all of the pieces and put them together. That's what's wrong with the Warren Report, that the Feebies didn't run this particular lead out or poor people that talked to Ruby, they are all dead by strange circumstances, this or that, and the real issues in the thing get lost in the mass of the testimony. You don't even have a decent medical report because the fellow did a tracheotomy whenever they brought him in. The Big Chief was dead when the first shot hit him. They didn't have to pop him anymore, school was out. But nobody knows which way the bullet went, North, South, East or West. Did it come from Oswald's window? Actually, I have reason to believe there were three places, and that there were two assassins and a dummy, and all they caught was what they were supposed to catch. The dumbbell. The two real people, the hit and the follow up hit. You can't lay three shots the way they say they did, but you can figure Assassin A - Pow - Assassin B - Pow - and Assassin A - Pow - and you've got three shots. Nobody can tell the direction these shots came from. And all you have to do is plant something in a person's mind and if he is an alleged witness he'll seize on it and go up and say it is true, and they don't separate the stuff. They plant a picture and come back and ask the guy if it is true and he says yes. And then you have different personality factors that vary and that they can't get away from no matter how they look at it.



Which is how they caught a patsy so quick. Who leaked the information? Do you know how to write?

Q. Yes.

A. One day we will write a book, if you are ever down here "Who killed Cock Robin"?

Q. I'd love to do it.

A. Well, when you get some time, you come down. I can't write. I practice long write briefs. But if you know anything about writing and you have some time, come on down, we'll write it.

Q. We just might take you up on that.

A. It'll be my pleasure.

Q. Jim Garrison has not talked to you yet in reference to this investigation.

A. I would say "No comment". The boy is a personal friend of mine, he is intelligent, he's an exceptional attorney. He's courageous. We call him the "big giant" down here. He can handle himself, I'd just rather pass.

Q. Again, thanks very much.

A. Allrightee.

Q. It has been a pleasure. Goodbye now.



April 20, 1967

THE MIDLOTHIAN MIRROR



By PENN JONES JR.

The article on Slim Harrison reprinted by us from "The Manhattan East" was written by Rick Friedman. We thought it was very funny. So did some of our readers.

This letter is from a reader in New York, and we think it is equally funny. We offer it as our STUMP WATER this week.

Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., Editor  
The Midlothian Mirror  
Midlothian, Texas

Dear Penn,

I have just read your perceptive article on the Staten Island assassination scandal but I am sorry to tell you that I found a number of errors in it, which you might have avoided had you used the CIA-sponsored CUMULATIVE INDEX (Hidell Press, Reno, 1958, \$76.00). I hope you will not be offended if I point out some of these inaccuracies.

First of all, Slim Harrison made it perfectly clear, if you read between the lines of his publicity-seeking press releases, that he is aiming somewhat higher than D.A. of Staten Island. If you think about it some more, you will probably agree that he really has his eye on the seat that fell vacant with the assassination of the Borough's U. S. Senator. That is why he is stalling the Western Cartridge Company, which has offered him the Chairmanship of its Board.

Second, you refer to Warren Leavit as the former Assistant Counsel of the Borough President's Commission. Here it seems to me that you really had reference to J. Rank ("Midget Jim") Libeler, whose name is frequently misspelled by the inclusion of a superfluous "e" in the surname. Libeler, as you probably know, was being considered for a high post by the Governor of his State (Rydem Ronny), until it became known that he was fronting for UFOs (Unctuous Falfifying Officials). Besides, the Governor found that they had a fine Commissioner of Commerce and Slander already—X. X. Schlewis, if you recall.

When you say that S. I. Ferry was found dead from an arrow through his head, I really cannot agree. I think the scene was rigged with planted evidence by a Maybelline salesman, who stumbled on the body and did some fast thinking. By scattering false clues on the beach, he was able to conceal the deleterious, not to

say lethal, ingredients in his biggest seller—the Maybelline eyeliner and eyebrow pencil "special" at 3.99. THAT's what caused Ferry's death.

As for the apparent death of Slim Harrison in the alligator pit, I am surprised that you were taken in by this transparent trick. The body was that of a double, who looked like Slim and carried forged credentials in the name of Harrison. The real Harrison was seen only last week by a Tasmanian correspondent covering the Red Guard riots in Peking. Slim was leading a regiment about to storm the Reverend Ancient Greatgrandparents' Commune. Isn't it obvious from this fortuitous unmasking of Harrison in ultra-Red China that he himself was the assassin, acting alone, on that most frightful day in the entire history of Staten Island, and that he was acting in the hope of ingratiating himself with Mao? I have it on good authority that Harrison's obsessive ambition is to demonstrate that he can swim faster and longer.

Yours sincerely,  
Billman Chester

*alias Neagher*





# Stump Water

By PENN JONES JR.

(Reprinted from Manhattan East)

Naturally, nobody believed Slim Harrison, an Assistant District Attorney on Staten Island, when he said he had solved the assassination three years ago of the Borough's U. S. Senator, Hell, everybody knew he had his eye on the District Attorney's job!

Sure, Harrison said he had a signed confession from a former ferry boat captain, S. I. Ferry. But that didn't impress anybody. Why, they all asked, didn't Ferry confess three years ago when he did it? And why didn't he offer his confession to the Borough President's Commission?

The F.B.I., of course, had no comment on S. I. Ferry, other than to say they had investigated him right after the assassination and found no confession in his possession. And Warren Leavit, who had served as an Assistant Counsel for the Commission, was quick to point out that the Commission had asked the F.B.I. about S. I. Ferry. And the F.B.I. had told them that S. I. Ferry was working for the New York Ma-

rine and Aviation Department when the assassination took place. That was good enough for the Commission. "We couldn't call every damn suspect in the country to Staten Island," Leavit said. "Or we would have been there right through the 1964 election—maybe even the 1968 election, too."

When Slim Harrison announced he had S. I. Ferry's signed confession, everybody demanded to know two things: What was Harrison personally getting out of solving the assassination? Was he selling his story to Ramparts Magazine? The hell with S. I. Ferry! These were the two important questions that needed answers!

Then, last week Ferry was found dead on the beach in Staten Island, shot through the head with an arrow. The bow was nearby, sticking up out of the sand, its bow string broken. It was quickly pointed out that Slim Harrison had been hounding S. I. Ferry with that damn confession for weeks, and this had been making Ferry extremely nervous.

And in a nervous state, Ferry had apparently accidentally shot himself in the head while pulling back the bow. His death was ruled an accident.

What was S. I. Ferry doing with a bow and arrow on the beach? It was quickly pointed out that he was a bit of an eccentric who liked to salt-water fish with a bow and arrow.

Then the politically ambitious Slim Harrison arrested five Staten Island men for allegedly plotting the assassination with S. I. Ferry. The Staten Island Times, reporting the arrests in detail on page 35, said that all Harrison had to go on was the word of a couple of eyewitnesses who claimed to have overheard the six men allegedly plotting together.

The public immediately demanded to know one thing! Where did Harrison dig up a couple of unreliable witnesses? One was a 30-year-old ex-Wagner College student now selling used cars. Who could trust the word of a man selling used cars? Would Slim Harrison himself buy a used car from this witness?

The second witness was an ex-alcoholic who claimed he was drinking under the Staten Island boardwalk three years ago when he heard the six men plotting the assassination.

What's more, everybody wanted to know how come Slim Harrison didn't give all his evidence to the F.B.I.? Everybody knew that if he gave what he knew to the F.B.I., the F.B.I. would check it out carefully, find out it didn't amount to a damn thing, then classify it "Top Secret" in the National Archives so nobody could see it until 2010 A.D.

Harrison could also have given what he knew to the press and saved all the trouble of a long trial. Or to the Borough President's Commission, particularly if he had something that proved the one-arrow theory on S. I. Ferry's death. A high source in Staten Island hinted that Harrison's evidence could possibly be Volume 27 of the Commission's Report.

But Harrison, who apparently was gambling his political future on little evidence and a lot of nerve, remained completely unreasonable. Even when the five men he had arrested (who were out on \$1,000 bail collectively) crashed in the private plane they were riding on the way to a hunting trip in Mexico City. They had smashed into a mountain side, and bullet holes were found in the plane's fuselage, motor, wings, and tail assembly.

A quick investigation showed the bullet holes were probably made by careless hunters. Due to a lack of any eyewitnesses who could prove the contrary, the five deaths were ruled accidental.

Then, the ex-alcoholic was found at 4 a.m. two days ago, staggering around in front of the broken window of a liquor store with his throat cut from ear to ear. The witness died on the way to the hospital. A quick investigation determined he had apparently gone off the wagon, jumped through the plate glass window for a drink, and accidentally cut his throat.

That left Slim Harrison with just one witness, a man who sold used cars!

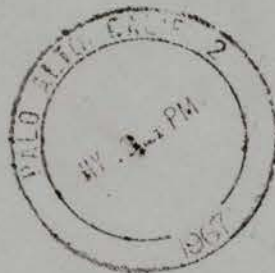
Yesterday, the politically ambitious Assistant District Attorney, Slim Harrison, was found dead in the alligator pit of the Staten Island Zoo. A quick investigation revealed that Slim Harrison had apparently become severely despondent because he had never uncovered any real evidence in the assassination. And that around 4 a.m. yesterday, he apparently broke into the zoo's reptile house and jumped into the alligator pit, committing suicide.

The death of Slim Harrison, tragic though it was, erased any doubt some people may have had that the Borough President's Commission was wrong. But as one astute Staten Island Times columnist pointed out, there would in all probability be a new outcry from the lunatic fringe to reopen the Borough President's Commission because of the seven accidental deaths and one suicide in the past two weeks of people remotely connected with the assassination.





Mr. Jim Garrison  
4600 Owens Blvd.  
New Orleans, La.





☐ news articles

Drayfus case

"We know" is  
CB



Emphasizing working level  
☐ close R. Kennedy etc.

Analogy  
photo exclusive

to agent

Best confirmation

☐ Obstruction

by federal agencies

from is prodigious.

☐ Intelligence  
Techniques

Bu-

EIGHT SIXTY LATHROP DRIVE  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

M. Lane



~~These Communist agents~~  
~~do not wear sundials~~

Oswald's "Fair Play for Cuba" ac-  
tivity ~~in New Orleans~~ was a transparent sham.  
~~His associa~~ His <sup>actual</sup> contacts and associa-  
tions in New Orleans were <sup>(entirely)</sup> with indi-  
viduals ~~who engaged in~~ ~~business engaged~~  
~~in~~ ~~in~~ ~~anti-Castro~~



Oswald's "Fair Play for Cuba" activity was a transparent sham. ~~It~~<sup>It</sup> was a cover ~~to~~ - plainly designed to present the appearance of a Co

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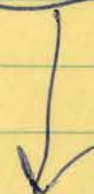
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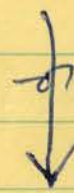
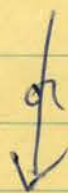
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Duke University  
DURHAM  
NORTH CAROLINA

□ Mike Acosta

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

POSTAL CODE 27708  
TELEPHONE 919-684-3838

3 May 1967

Dear Jim,

Thanks for the most interesting volume you sent, and for the very kind dedication. I found your introduction really moving and incisive.

I am awaiting the transcripts of the Russo testimony so that I can get started on my article. Now that the Pnelan matter has attracted so much attention, I may have to deal with that as well. If I do, I may call on you for some further information on some of what he says. I read in the New Orleans papers last week that Shaw's lawyers want Pnelan called as a witness right away. Is there going to be a hearing in the near future? □

The attitude of the press is really remarkable. Almost all of the papers and magazines seem, as you say, quite desperate to preserve the Warren Commission picture of the world. The same seems true of Congress. I talked to Congressman Kupferman last week, and he is completely alone. No one else supports his demand for a new investigation. He has been trying to get permission, along with two of the country's top pathologists, to see the autopsy pictures, and he keeps getting brushed off. He seems to think that the only chance for a reinvestigation in the immediate future will come if you get Shaw convicted. My own guess is that such an event would be followed by a propaganda campaign claiming that o.k. there was a group in New Orleans conspiring, Oswald was mixed up with them, but then he went on and did the dirty deed all by himself.

We were glad to ~~have~~ hear that the development about the numbers proved helpful. We are quite worried about the other matter, and hope that all is not lost there. If contact cannot be reestablished through Bill, do you think it might be advisable for you to visit the man directly? Or do you think the sister might be helpful again? (She hasn't heard from him since her visit almost a month ago.) It would certainly be a shame to have the matter peter out just when it seemed to be getting somewhere, and somewhere important.

When you send me the pages from Ferrie's book on firearms, could you also send me the title of the work. I lost the note I made of it.

□ Another item has come to my attention today that I would like to communicate to you, on a strictly confidential basis. The man who sent me the following information is going a book on the events in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, and holds a theory that three different guns were used, firing from different directions. He has done a lot of careful work, and I think probably has some interesting points to make. He used to work with both Jones and Billings and has had severe fallings out with them, and they both would probably be upset to learn that I

□ Sister again!  
but no push

□



Date December 5, 1963

Mr. L. BRIGHT, owner of the New Orleans Printing Company, 811 Camp Street, was recontacted at which time he stated that the two men who had come into his shop several months ago and were highly insensed by OSWALD's passing out literature in front of the International Trade Mart might not have been RAFAEL (LNU) and ROBERTO MARTINEZ MARTINEZ. He said from his recollection he thought the above two men were the men who had come into his shop but he said he sees so many Cubans and Spanish speaking men who are referred to him by the Ozanam Inn, 829 Camp Street, because they cannot speak English, he cannot keep them straight in his mind and he said he may have made a mistake. He said he could suggest no other possibilities as to the identity of the two men who had come into his shop and told him about OSWALD passing out literature in front of the International Trade Mart.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
DALLAS 89-43

by SAs DONALD C. STEINMEYER & RICHARD E. LOGAN /dc Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date December 5, 1963

Father ANTHONY, Ozanam Inn, 829 Camp Street, advised on December 5, 1963 that he knew a Cuban mulatto named RAFAEL HUGO FROMETA who came from New York, he thought, and who was a longshoreman and seaman. He said FROMETA was the RAFAEL referred to by Mr. L. BRIGHT of the New Orleans Printing Company because he said he had discussed this matter with BRIGHT. Father ANTHONY said FROMETA always stayed at the Ozanam Inn when he was in New Orleans and said that his records indicated that FROMETA left on May 26, 1963 after saying he was to sail on a ship to Japan. FROMETA returned to New Orleans on October 16, 1963 and on the 16th and 17th of October stayed at the Ozanam Inn. Father ANTHONY said FROMETA had indicated to him that he had a job on some ship in Mobile, Alabama. Father ANTHONY said he had no idea where FROMETA could be at the present time, but said in view of the fact that FROMETA stays at the Ozanam Inn when he is in town, he would not have seen OSWALD at the International Trade Mart as the record shows FROMETA was not at the Ozanam Inn during the time OSWALD was passing out literature at the Trade Mart.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-63  
DALLAS 89-43

by SA DONALD C. STEINMEYER & SA RICHARD E. LOGAN /dc Date dictated 12/6/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

ROBERTO MARTINEZ MARTINEZ, 3122 Magazine Street, Telephone Number 895-1207, advised that he did not observe HARVEY LEE OSWALD passing out literature in front of the International Trade Mart at anytime. He said if he had seen anyone passing out pro-CASTRO literature he would most certainly have remembered it. MARTINEZ said he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after President KENNEDY had been shot and a picture of OSWALD was shown on TV. MARTINEZ said he knew a RAFAEL (LNU) who was a Cuban mulatto and who had gone with him 5 or 6 months ago to see a Mr. L. BRIGHT, who owns a print shop at 811 Camp Street New Orleans. MARTINEZ said he did not know RAFAEL's last name and had not seen him for several months and had no idea where he presently was. MARTINEZ said RAFAEL was a seaman and longshoreman

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
DALLAS 89-43

by SA'S DONALD C. STEINMEYER & RICHARD E. LOGAN /dc Date dictated 12/5/63

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*Reisman, Dr. Leonard*Date 12/4/63

Doctor LEONARD REISSMAN, 4155 Wilkie Way, Palo Alto, California, advised that he had lived in New Orleans for approximately 12 years and had resided at 1121 Pine Street, New Orleans for five years. He said that he came to Palo Alto, California, to work at the Center for Advanced Study of Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, at the end of July, 1963.

Doctor REISSMAN related that he cannot recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he had studied OSWALD's photograph, having seen same in the newspapers and on television, and had discussed OSWALD with his (REISSMAN's) wife, and neither could recall ever having seen OSWALD.

Doctor REISSMAN said that he never knew of the existence of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New Orleans, and had never had any connection in any way with any so-called left-wing organizations. He remarked that he was familiar with the people residing on Pine Street in New Orleans, and it was inconceivable to him that meetings of the FPCC could have been held within a two-block area of his residence without him knowing about it. He pointed out that the people residing in that area were, in his estimation, extremely conservative in their political viewpoint, and he could think of no one who would allow an organization of that nature to hold meetings in his home.

Commission No. 68

On 12/2/63 at Palo Alto, California File # SF 89-58  
by SA TROY F. WILDER/clh Date dictated 12/4/63

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STATEMENT AND INTERROGATION OF FRED HENDRICK LEEMANS, JR.  
IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PARISH OF ORLEANS  
ON FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1967 AT APPROXIMATELY 3:30 P.M.

Questioned by Robert E. Lee, Assistant District Attorney

I had bought Captain Murello's gym at 517 Canal Street, 4th floor. I believe it was the last of 1959 or the first of 1960. I converted it into a turkish bath with steam room and resting rooms, steam cabinets and massage facilities. Among my customers that came up was a gentleman that used the name of CLAY BERTRAND. On occasions he would come up there with a younger fellow that he called LEE. A few times also with them were two fellows - all I can describe them by was that they were dark and spoke Spanish along with English.

Q. This man that came in by the name of CLAY BERTRAND - can you describe him physically?

A. He was a large gentleman. His hair was short. Very refined and very pleasant and courteous. Just a complete nice guy.

Q. How tall would you say he was?

A. Rather tall.

Q. Taller than you?

A. Yes. He was pretty heavy.

Q. When you saw him in the company of this man called LEE - in relation to CLAY BERTRAND, what size was LEE?

A. LEE, the reason I noticed him was because he was a loudmouth and what I determined a beatnik. He was a young fellow, small, slender. The only reasons I really noticed this character was that he was always popping off about something being done wrong.

Q. Can you elaborate on that?

A. Whatever present crisis that the United States would be in at the present time -- whatever viewpoint the Government was taking this LEE found fault with it in what I would call a fanatical way. Whenever I would hear him I would laugh -- just assume he was another nut.

Q. Would you say LEE and the Latins and BERTRAND were in the same company frequently or infrequently?

A. Infrequently.



Q. Less than twice would you say?

A. I would say very few times. I would say not over five times.

Q. With the same Latin types?

A. I don't even know they were the same ones each time.

Q. But they were Latins?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you know that this man's name is CLAY BERTRAND?

A. When the people come in we have to put down a name for records. Tax purposes and our records for who it is, how much they have paid. So we would ask them their names and they would give us their names and we would write them down.

Q. When he first came in he gave you this name and you wrote it down?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever write it down?

A. If he did it would be on the back of the envelopes which we put their valuables in. We would have them write their name across the back of the envelope.

Q. How long would BERTRAND and LEE and their group stay in there? Do you have any way of telling the amount of time?

A. Except for a few customers that would stay there the whole evening, the average time for most people would be a couple of hours. That's just a basic average. A lot of people would use the place for business purposes - use the lounge or one of the rooms.

Q. Would BERTRAND and LEE and the Latin types leave together?

A. Yes. They would come in as a group -- they would leave as a group.

Q. The Latins never appeared there without being in the company of BERTRAND?

A. Not to the best of my knowledge - no.

Q. Did you ever have Latins there before?

A. No. They are the only ones.



Q. Was this club expensive?

A. No.

Q. But there was a fee?

A. Yes. I believe we charged \$3.00 for a massage. I believe first charge for the baths was \$1.50. We went up on the prices a little but it was never real expensive.

Q. Do you know CLAY BERTRAND by any other name?

A. When all this came up in the newspapers and everything I thought I recognized the man but I didn't pay it all that much attention the first time and then as it kept on in the papers and there were pictures, I recognized him as the man who used to come up to the club. It took a little thought. If it hadn't been for the characters that he came up there with on those occasions I probably wouldn't have even remembered the man but I had thought it was an odd-ball group, especially to be with somebody like him who seemed to be such an educated and nice man. I realized that that was the man that used the name CLAY BERTRAND.

Q. Who is this man you are talking about?

A. CLAY SHAW.

Q. Have you ever seen CLAY SHAW on TV?

A. I think I have but I won't swear to it. I believe one afternoon while they were showing the news -- come to think of it, it was when they interrupted a program to show a picture of them coming out of the courthouse. I believe that's when I saw him on TV. I wouldn't swear to that but I remember that they were constantly interrupting programs that I wanted to see to show pictures of these people coming out of the courthouse.

Q. Prior to your association with the Canal Street Baths, what was your line of work?

A. Physical therapist in California. My last place I had been nine years -- at the El Mirador Hotel in Palm Springs.

Q. Did you have occasion to work with some of the better-known people there?

Bill

A. Yes. I had as clients / Holden, Clark Gable - Kay, Clark's wife and so many of them. Patti Page and her husband.

Q. I am sure they remember you?

A. Yes. They thought I was one of the most independent people they ever knew.



Q. What time did you get to work at the Canal Street Baths?

A. Most of the time I was there, in a manner of speaking, 24 hours because I would sleep right there in one of the resting rooms.

Q. Were you open seven days a week?

A. Yes.

Q. Facilities were always available 24 hours a day, seven days a week?

A. Yes.

Q. Any particular times of day that LCAY BERTRAND and the Latin types and LEE would appear? Would they always appear at certain times?

A. It would be in the evening.

Q. When you say evening -- early evening?

A. What I call early evening would be between the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

Q. Did CLAY come up there before he came with the group?

A. Sometimes with somebody, sometimes by himself. Most of the time it was by himself.

Q. Most of the time CLAY BERTRAND came by himself?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any way you can tell how soon after you assumed the management of the Canal Street Baths that you first saw BERTRAND with LEE and the Latins?

A. It would be a long time.

Q. Several years?

A. A couple of years anyhow. I will be able to place it better when I find out when I sold out completely. At first I sold a part interest -- 1/4 and then when I went in business in Slidell, I sold him 1/2 interest.

Q. Canal Street Baths is the business you are talking about?

A. Yes. I don't know the time I sold it out to him entirely.

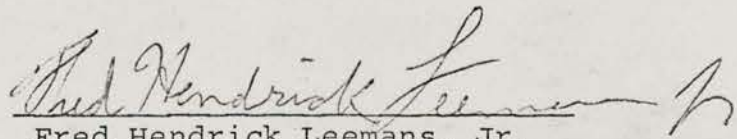
Q. How would you describe the way LEE was dressed?



A. I would say casual clothes - slacks, tee shirt.

Q. Did you ever see LEE with a beard?

A. I would say yes for the simple reason is that that's what brought it to mind, that he reminded me of these characters in the French Quarter with these little goatees.

  
Fred Hendrick Leemans, Jr.

May 5, 1967



Fred Hendrick Leemans, Jr.  
P.O. Box 534 634-9278  
Slidell, Louisiana

Wife: Pandora  
Maiden Name: Otzenberger

Owner: Stardust Lounge  
Highway 190 East - Slidell

Approximately six years at this address

Former residence: Route 1 - Bogalusa

Previous business address: Canal Street Baths  
517 Canal - 4th floor

Service: Five years in U.S. Marine Corps  
1936 - 1941

*undesirable* ~~Dishonorable~~ Discharge - Requested to marry  
pregnant young girl. Refused to marry her  
when he found out child was not his. Served  
time in jail for this.



Date 12/6/63

1

DEAN ANDREWS, Attorney at Law, 628 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that since he returned to his office after a serious illness on December 2, 1963, he has made a serious and conscientious effort to recall and establish as facts, the information he reported on November 25, 1963. ANDREWS stated that he realizes the serious physical condition he was in while he was confined in the hospital and has verified from his physician that he was under extremely heavy sedation for the first four days he was in the hospital, that is from November 20 to November 24, 1963. ANDREWS advised he has talked with his secretary, EVA SPRINGER and his investigator, Sergeant R. M. DAVIS, United States Army, retired, and he has determined that there are a number of variances in his independent recollection of incidents that happened and incidents recalled by his employees.

ANDREWS stated that while confined in Room 202, Hotel Dieu Hospital, it was his recollection he received a telephone call between 6:00 and 9:00 PM, November 23, 1963. His secretary, EVA SPRINGER has stated to him that ANDREWS called her Saturday, November 23, 1963 shortly after 4:00 PM and told her that he was going to represent LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas. His secretary asked him who had contacted him and he said BERTRAND, using no first name or other identification. Miss SPRINGER terminated the conversation at this time by saying she would not go to Dallas with him.

ANDREWS stated he has no recollection of this telephone conversation, cannot understand why he called his secretary and is unable to account for the name BERTRAND in this conversation. He particularly pointed out that he did not mention the first name to his secretary.

ANDREWS advised that when he realized he was in error as to his recollection of the time of the call, he tried to reconstruct the events of November 23, 1963 but could not recall anyone visiting him or being in his room during the afternoon of November 23, 1963. He advised that if the call was received before 4:00 PM, November 23, 1963, it

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY :lav 30 Date dictated 12/6/63

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NO 100-16601/lav

2

would have had to have been received after the lunch meal as he seems to recall that his tray was near him when he received the call.

Mr. ANDREWS stated that Sergeant R. M. DAVIS has told him that DAVIS visited him, DEAN ANDREWS, on the afternoon of November 23, 1963 from approximately noon to 3:30 PM or 4:00 PM. During this period DAVIS told ANDREWS that he, ANDREWS, did not receive a call and mentioned nothing to him, DAVIS, about representing OSWALD. Sergeant DAVIS advised ANDREWS that ANDREWS was asleep and awake at various intervals during this visit and he was particularly concerned about the progress of his, ANDREWS', political campaign for a judgeship in Jefferson Parish, during his visit.

ANDREWS advised that he talked to his secretary, who told him the only name he mentioned on November 23, 1963 was BERTRAND. ANDREWS advised that his investigator, Sergeant DAVIS, recalls that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, ANDREWS asked him about CLAY BERTRAND and told him that CLAY BERTRAND had contacted him to represent OSWALD. ANDREWS asked DAVIS if he recalled BERTRAND, which he did not, but ANDREWS indicated that he knew this individual well. ANDREWS advised that he does not recall this conversation with Sergeant DAVIS and could not recall where he had picked up the name CLAY BERTRAND.

ANDREWS advised that the first independent recollection he has in the hospital was in the evening of November 23, 1963, when he recalls watching a TV program reflecting the life of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in New Orleans, Louisiana. He recalls this program and recalls OSWALD as an individual that had contacted him previously for legal advice.

ANDREWS advised that each Sunday, it is his habit to take his son to the New Orleans Athletics Club where he joins with SAM "MONK" ZELDEN, and his boy in a game of handball. ANDREWS advised that on the morning of November 24,



NO 100-16601/lav  
3

1963, he recalls calling ZELDEN and asking him to help defend OSWALD. He advised he knew where to call ZELDEN but states that the details of the conversation with ZELDEN, which formerly seemed so clear, are now very hazy and have only been refreshed by his conversation with ZELDEN.

ANDREWS advised that he has been told by Sergeant DAVIS that on November 24, 1963, he called a TV station and told the TV station he wanted to issue a statement and on November 25, 1963, a TV reporter came to the hospital, but he was too ill to see him. ANDREWS advised that he has no recollection of calling the TV station and states that if he did such a thing he was "obviously out of his mind" as he is well aware that he did not have a firm commitment to represent OSWALD. Furthermore, he is a candidate for position of judge in Jefferson Parish and such an announcement on the eve of election, which will be held December 7, 1963, would be equivalent to abandoning the election.

ANDREWS stated that on November 25, 1963, when he furnished information to both the FBI and the Secret Service, that he had been contacted by CLAY BERTRAND, he was positive he knew this individual and positive that he had his name in his records in his office. He advised that after a careful and extensive search of his files he has been unable to locate the name CLAY BERTRAND or anything similar to it in any of his files. ANDREWS stated with regard to the alleged telephone call that he thought he received, it is now obvious to him that the basic details which he would have immediately determined, are not present in the conversation. That is, what authority did BERTRAND have to commit OSWALD as a client, who referred BERTRAND to him, who would handle the finances for the defense, when would he personally see BERTRAND, how could he get in touch with BERTRAND and further that he could locate no notes of this call in his hospital room.



CD 426

NO 100-16601/lav

4

ANDREWS advised that he never calls his secretary, EVA SPRINGER, at home and the fact that he called her is a very unusual incident.

ANDREWS advised that his physician has confirmed to him that he was a very sick man and under extremely heavy sedation and in fact, told him that he was not physically able to use the telephone.

ANDREWS advised that he recalls on November 25, 1963, discussing OSWALD and his possible ability to have actually fired the shots from a bolt action rifle and he recalls claiming to Sergeant DAVIS that OSWALD did not have the ability or "guts" to have actually fired these shots in 3½ seconds as related by a newsman.

ANDREWS advised that based on the discrepancy between his memory and facts as related to him by his employees and further, the fact that he cannot identify CLAY BERTRAND, he can reach only one conclusion, that is, that the call received by him while in Hotel Dieu Hospital under sedation, was a figment of his imagination.



1

Date December 3, 1963

DEAN ANDREWS, Attorney at Law, Room 628, Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he returned to work December 2, 1963, after being seriously ill at Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana. He advised that he had been hospitalized with pneumonia November 20 through 29, 1963, and during the time he was in the hospital he was under heavy sedation.

Mr. ANDREWS advised that on the night of November 23, 1963, between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m. he was awakened by the telephone in his room at Hotel Dieu. He advised he answered this telephone from a sound sleep and an individual who advised his name was CLAY BERTRAND asked him if he would be interested in defending LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the charge of murder of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ANDREWS advised that he told the individual who called him that he would give consideration to defending OSWALD and that BERTRAND told him on the telephone that he would call him back. ANDREWS advised that BERTRAND has never called him back. ANDREWS advised that he was not furnished a telephone number where he could reach BERTRAND or any other identifying information other than the name CLAY BERTRAND. ANDREWS stated that the name CLAY BERTRAND seemed familiar to him and so did the voice.

ANDREWS stated that since he has returned to his office and has been attempting to recall this telephone conversation, "It seems like a dream to him". ANDREWS stated that the principal reasons why he feels that the telephone call was not a dream was because of the action he took in contacting Mr. SAM "MONK" ZELDEN, President of the New Orleans Criminal Bar Association and a close personal friend on Sunday, November 24, 1963 by telephone, reaching him at the New Orleans Athletic Club and discussing with him the propriety of defending OSWALD and asking ZELDEN if he would be interested in assisting in the defense. ANDREWS recalls this call and further recalls that it was

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and  
SA REED W. JENSEN :gas Date dictated 12/3/63

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NO 89-69/gas

Attorney ZELDEN who told him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been shot and that this news had just come over the television station.

ANDREWS advised that in addition to talking with ZELDEN, he had discussed receiving this call from CLAY BERTRAND with his investigator, Sergeant R. M. DAVIS, United States Army Retired, and his secretary, EVA SPRINGER, as well as his wife. ANDREWS stated he could not pin point the time he discussed this call with DAVIS or his wife and secretary.

Mr. ANDREWS advised that he has no recollection of calling the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Secret Service on November 25, 1963, but he does recall being interviewed by both representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Secret Service. He advised that he was under heavy sedation at the time of these interviews and was a very sick man.

Mr. ANDREWS advised that he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD coming to his office on three to five occasions on or about the last week of June, 1963, and speaking with him regarding the possibility of ANDREWS assisting him in correcting a Bad Discharge from the United States Marine Corps. OSWALD was also interested in determining his status as a citizen of the United States and determining whether he had disavowed his citizenship in Russia. He was also interested in the immigration status of his wife in the United States. ANDREWS advised that OSWALD arrived at his office late in the evening after 5 p.m. and before 6 p.m. and as a result his secretary had left and there was no record made of his visit in the appointment book and he, ANDREWS, made no file on OSWALD's visit.

ANDREWS advised that OSWALD on the first occasion that he entered his office arrived at the same time as four other individuals whom he recalls as "gay kids", that is, French Quarter sex deviates. ANDREWS advised that he did not



NO 89-69/gas

recall who these individuals were, what connection they had with OSWALD, or any information why they were all in the office at the same time. On another occasion ANDREWS advised that he recalls OSWALD entering the office at the same time a Mexican looking youth, who appeared to him to be "gay", entered the office. This Mexican youth had a "butch hair cut" which is a very short hair cut and while OSWALD was speaking with ANDREWS, he remained in the outer office. ANDREWS advised that he did not know this Mexican looking youth and has not seen or heard of him since this visit from OSWALD and could not identify him even if he should see him again.

Mr. ANDREWS advised that OSWALD was to bring to his office copies of his discharge from the United States Marine Corps, a record of his serial number and any other papers he had as well as the necessary expense money to enable him (as OSWALD's attorney) to write to obtain the necessary records. ANDREWS advised that OSWALD never brought the records or the necessary money to pay for obtaining a copy of the records and therefore no action was taken by him.

ANDREWS advised that OSWALD came to his, ANDREWS', office the last time approximately July 9, 1963. ANDREWS stated that nothing of importance was discussed and OSWALD did not bring his necessary records and did not bring necessary funds to enable him, ANDREWS, to take any action for OSWALD. ANDREWS stated that he next observed OSWALD on Canal Street several weeks or a month later near the Maison Blanche Building passing out some "Friends of Cuba Literature". ANDREWS stated that he stopped and spoke to OSWALD and told him he "must be crazy" to be passing out this literature. ANDREWS said he also asked him in "jive talk" when was he going to bring him the bread or in normal English, when was he going to bring the money to finance his case. ANDREWS



4

NO 89-69/gas

advised that OSWALD could "really dig hep cat talk", that is understand jive talk or the slang expressions used among the sex deviates of the French Quarter. ANDREWS advised that OSWALD indicated that he did not have the money to pay the expenses for the obtaining of his military record and made a remark that passing out these handbills "was a job". ANDREWS stated that at no time did OSWALD indicate for whom he was working or indicate that he was being paid to pass out "Friends of Cuba Literature".

ANDREWS advised that this meeting on Canal Street was the last time he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from some source he learned that OSWALD had been arrested for getting into a fight. He advised that he did not represent OSWALD in court.

ANDREWS advised that he has carefully searched the various files and records of his office in an effort to identify CLAY BERTRAND and he has been unable to do so. He stated that he has every reason to believe that he has met CLAY BERTRAND before and the name seems to be familiar to him but to date he has been unable to identify CLAY BERTRAND as being identical with any individual he knows. ANDREWS advised that he would make every effort to identify CLAY BERTRAND by searching his memory and files of his office.

ANDREWS advised that he had reviewed a series of still photographs taken from film photographed by WDSU cameraman of LEE HARVEY OSWALD passing out literature in front of the International Trade Mart and in one corner of the photograph shown him by the Secret Service was a picture of CLEMENCIA ALMEIDA, 929 Gravier Street, New Orleans, employed by M. L. QUEEN, 338 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephone 523-6995, who is a client of his. ANDREWS advised that none of the other people in these photographs were identical with CLAY BERTRAND and he does not know any of the people in the photographs except OSWALD whom he immediately recognized.



NO 89-69/gas

Mr. ANDREWS repeated at the conclusion of the interview that this entire incident could have been dreamed by him in view of the physical condition he was in at the time. He stated however, that he believes he did received a call from an individual that he recalls as CLAY BERTRAND and he feels he will be able to identify CLAY BERTRAND either from material that is in his files or recognize him.

Mr. ANDREWS stated that he has a mental picture of CLAY BERTRAND as being approximately 6'1" to 6'2", brown hair, excellent appearance, well dressed and although a homosexual is not obvious and probably has a good job in the city. ANDREWS stated that this is a mental picture and he cannot in any way recall where the description came from or how he recalls BERTRAND.

Mr. ANDREWS stated that the telephone call he received was in his opinion a local call. He advised he could not determine how the caller was able to locate him at the Hotel Dieu Hospital. He stated that his residence telephone is unlisted and his office was closed on Friday and Saturday, November 22 and 23, 1963. ANDREWS stated he does not have an answering service. ANDREWS advised that prior to entering the hospital it was necessary that he postpone several cases and notify his clients that he was in the hospital and this is the only way that the individual using the name CLAY BERTRAND could have learned that he was in room 202 of Hotel Dieu Hospital.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/5/631

JESSE R. CORE, III, Public Relations Director, Jesse R. Core Public Relations, International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, residence - 3022 St. Charles Avenue, was recontacted and advised that, relative to the activity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at the International Trade Mart, on August 16, 1963, he stated that he was not aware of the name of the individual passing out handbills on this occasion until after November 22, 1963, when the picture of OSWALD was displayed widely through television and newspaper coverage, at which time he recognized the individual who passed out handbills at the International Trade Mart as identical with OSWALD.

He stated that he was aware of one other individual who assisted OSWALD in passing out handbills on this occasion but added that he did not know the name of this person, who he described as a white male, age approximately 20-21, height 6', weight 185-190, brown hair, suntanned complexion. He stated that he did not recall seeing a third person passing out handbills on this occasion, but added that possibly a third person was present on this occasion, although he had not seen him.

CORE stated, for information, that if an effort was being made to further identify persons represented in photographs taken on August 16, 1963, by a photographer of television station WDSU, that possibly a friend of his named (FNU) DANENHOWER who worked in the Rental Office of the International Trade Mart in Room M-14, might possibly be able to recognize additional persons depicted in these photographs.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK /im Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/9/63

1

A. R. WILL, owner, Will and Son Service Station, 4888 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, furnished the following information:

WILL advised that during the summer months of 1963, a man resembling OSWALD came to his gas station in a 1955 or 1956 Chevrolet station wagon, and on each occasion was accompanied by another man. WILL could not recall who drove the car during the two or three times they stopped for gas at his gas station. However, he did recall that on one occasion, he can remember the individual resembling OSWALD paid for the gas and was seated on the passenger side of the vehicle. On each occasion, the same person accompanied the man resembling OSWALD. WILL advised that the last time that he saw these two men at his gas station was on a busy Saturday. WILL was not certain of the time or date but thought it was probably some time in either July or August of 1963. WILL stated that they had parked their car in the repair area of the gas station and then walked into the front office of the gas station. The man resembling OSWALD did all the talking. He told WILL that he and his friend were on their way to Texas, exact destination not mentioned, and that they would return in a week. He then asked WILL for credit on a tank of gas and also asked WILL to give the car a grease job and oil change.

WILL advised that he asked this man for some identification at which time the person resembling OSWALD produced some type of identification card. WILL could not recall the exact type of identification card shown him and was not certain as to whether it was a drivers license, military identification card, or just exactly what kind of identification card it was. However, he advised that he recalls it contained a photograph on it, but whether it was a picture of the man resembling OSWALD or somebody else was not recalled by WILL.

On 12/6/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAS KEVIN J. HARRIGAN & JOHN B. LEE, JR. /cay Date dictated 12/6/63

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NO 100-16601/cay

2

WILL advised that while the car was being serviced, the two men stood beside the car and continued a conversation. WILL did not hear what they were saying but stated he was certain they spoke like Americans and that neither spoke with any kind of foreign accent.

WILL described the individual resembling OSWALD as a white male, 5' 9", 140 pounds, 30 to 35, with receding hair line. He could recall no further descriptive data concerning this individual.

WILL described the man accompanying the person he said resembled OSWALD as follows: white male, 155 to 165 pounds, 5' 9" to 5' 11", dark hair, medium build. WILL stated that both men were approximately the same height, although the man resembling OSWALD appeared to be of slighter build. He stated he could not recall any marks, tattoos, or other distinguishing features regarding these men. Neither wore glasses or a hat.

After  
man was  
Oswald's  
size.

WILL described the vehicle which the man resembling OSWALD and his friend were driving as a 1955 Chevrolet station wagon with blue bottom, white top, and chrome strips along the side. It contained a license plate which had a white background with black numerals, which WILL thought possibly was a Texas license plate. The color of the vehicle was badly faded and it was in need of a paint job. WILL noticed several rust spots in the back end and on top of this car.

WILL advised that the total bill amounted to slightly more than \$11. The man resembling OSWALD signed his name and address on a bill. WILL thought that this person signed the bill, L. H. OSWALD, 4905 Magazine Street.

WILL stated that about three weeks after he had performed the repair work for the man resembling OSWALD, he had still failed to return to his gas station and settle his account. WILL advised that he then went to 4905 Magazine Street to see if he could locate this man. WILL stated that he drove his service truck to that address and parked in front of 4905 Magazine. WILL stated that he talked briefly with a middle aged, fat woman, who told him that she was the landlord. WILL inquired as to what apartment OSWALD lived in and claims the landlord told him that OSWALD had moved out about a week earlier still owing her some rent.



NO 100-16601/cay

3

WILL stated that he then left without making known the purpose of his visit or identifying himself. WILL described this house at 4909 Magazine Street as a two story, white frame, wooden house. WILL stated after leaving, he felt sure that the man owing money had moved away and so he threw the bill away, which contained what he thought was the name of L. H. OSWALD.

WILL stated that he could not recall the names of any customers or any other persons who might have been at the gas station at any of the times the man resembling OSWALD and his companion were there at his gas station.

WILL furnished the names and addresses of three part-time employees, who were his only employees at the gas station. They were as follows:

ADOLPH VERDON, 4869 Tchoupitoulas Street,  
ALVIN ROY WILL, JR., 4716 Laurel Street, and  
SAMUEL PAUL JACKSON, 3234 Gravier Street.

WILL viewed 10 photographs including one of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. From these photographs, WILL selected the photograph of JOHN FREDERICK ENGELBRECHT, aka JOHN FREDERICK WEST, FBI # 4589251, as being identical to the man resembling OSWALD who came to his gas station on two or three occasions during the summer months of 1963.



DL 100-10461

RJB/jtf

2

On November 11, 1963, Dallas T-1 , who is acquainted with various individuals active in anti-CASTRO activities in the Miami area, advised that HALL and WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR visited Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963, to collect financial donations under the guise of representing an anti-CASTRO organization.

An associate of HALL's is LAWRENCE HOWARD, a soldier of fortune, who also uses the nicknames of "LARRY" and "MEXICAN". HOWARD is described as an individual of Mexican-American descent who, during the summer of 1963, went with HALL to California.

It is noted that SYLVIA ODIO has advised that she believes that the two "Cubans", who accompanied the individual she believes to have been OSWALD to her apartment in September, 1963, were not actually Cubans, but possibly Mexicans.

ODIO has previously noted that the individual she believes was OSWALD spoke only a few words in Spanish to her.



DL 100-10461

RJB/jtf

1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT:

An inquiry was made at the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on September 15, 1964, to obtain photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL and WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, who were reportedly arrested by the Dallas Police Department on charges of investigation for violation of the Dangerous Drug Law.

Miss JUDY HAHN, Clerk, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised on that date that her records do not indicate that either HALL or SEYMOUR were photographed by this department at the time of their arrest on October 17, 1963. Miss HAHN checked with the Identification Division of the Dallas Police Department and was advised that they have no record of either HALL or SEYMOUR having been photographed by this department in the past.

On September 21, 1963, LLOYD SANDERS, Identification Division, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, advised that his files contain no reference to either HALL or SEYMOUR.

On September 18, 1964, Mrs. MARJORIE RIGBY, Assistant Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, advised that her records do not indicate that anyone with the surname of "FERRER", "FERROR" or similarly spelled surname was residing in this apartment development during September, 1963. Mrs. RIGBY stated that the rental records of this development are not kept by apartment numbers or street address, but simply by the name of the renter. She stated that a person by the surname of "FERRER", or similar name, could well have been living with some other tenant, and such information would not have been known to her office.



DL 100-10461

RJB/jtf

2

On September 22, 1964, DONALD TURNER, 4219 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the owner of the residence next door at 4223 West Lovers Lane. He advised that this house was, until the weekend of September 19, 1964, rented by SYLVIA ODIO. He advised that ODIO resided at this address with her four small children and a younger sister.

Mr. TURNER stated that ODIO's brother came to Dallas from Miami, Florida, stayed a few days, and then returned to Miami with ODIO's four children. He stated that a day or two after their departure, ODIO also left for Miami to take up permanent residency in that city. He added that she left no forwarding address.

On September 22, 1964, an inquiry at Knoll Associates, Decorative Center, Dallas, former employer of SYLVIA ODIO, revealed that she had left Dallas for Miami, Florida, the previous weekend. She left no forwarding address, but had indicated that she would be living with her brother, CESAR ODIO, until she found a permanent residence for herself and her children. It is the understanding of Knoll Associates that Miss ODIO does not intend to return to the Dallas area, but will permanently reside in Miami, Florida.



Date 9/8/64

1

OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO, a Cuban national, who presently resides at Dallas at the address 719 North Bishop Street, Dallas, and is employed at the El Chico Restaurant Warehouse, 171 Howell Street in Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

PINO stated he is a member of the anti-CASTRO group known as Second National Front of the Escambray (Operation Alpha 66) (SNFE) but does not belong to any other organizations in Dallas.

PINO stated he does not know SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. He said he remembers that a general reunion of various Cuban refugees had been held several months ago at a picnic ground near White Rock Lake, and that a woman by the name of ODIO had made a short speech at the reunion.

PINO advised he had never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to his knowledge. He said he had not visited the home of any Cuban woman along with two other male persons. He advised he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen OSWALD to his knowledge. He advised he knew nothing concerning the reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported to have the appearance of OSWALD.

189

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WALLACE R. EITMAN/tll Date dictated 9/8/64

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CD 126

NO 89-69/sab  
LGD:sab

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Mr. ARTURO MENDEZ RODRIGUEZ, 323 Marais Street, Apartment U, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is employed by the Wm. B. Reilly and Company, Inc., as an oiler, advised SA LESTER G. DAVIS on December 5, 1963, that he did not at any time accompany LEE HARVEY OSWALD to any office building in New Orleans or to the office of any attorney in New Orleans or elsewhere. He stated that he positively has never been with LEE HARVEY OSWALD away from the building in which the Wm. B. Reilly and Company, Inc., is located.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ also advised that he did not know an attorney named DEAN ANDREWS and has never been to Mr. ANDREWS' office.



FN 824013 - WILLIAM ABIV BOVARD, 63 years old, married, through  
 to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 10/7/63  
 FN 824014 - DOROTHY ANN GREENBERG, 50 years old  
 FN 824015 - LAZARUS SIMMONS GREENBERG, 55 years old  
 FN 824016 - MARIA LOUISE COSMAN GREENBERG, 19 years old,  
 went through Nuevo Laredo, 9/17/63  
 FN 824017 - KAY MARIE WILHELM KUMP, 26, single, through  
 9/26/63  
 FN 824018 - BERTHA GLORIA MIRANDA DEL VALLADARES, through  
 9/12/63,  
 FN 824019 - MARTHA SALAZAR GONZALEZ, 27 years, married,  
 to Mexico by auto 9/14/63.  
 FN 824020 - FRANCISCO ANTONIO GAVARATE 28 years old,  
 to Mexico.



Date November 30, 1963

MARIO DEL VALLE, Mexican Immigration Inspector, advised there is no record of entry or exit, to or from Mexico, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or aliases, nor is there any record of entry for his wife and mother from August 10, 1963, to September 22, 1963. The only entry of OSWALD is on September 26, 1963.

DEL VALLE furnished the following names of people with tourist card numbers preceeding and following that of OSWALD's; 824085, and other people who entered Mexico who are from New Orleans. All are fifteen day permits:

FM 824086 - FLORENCE MON DE MEN, Obtained New Orleans, 9/23/63, obtained for Monterrey, crossed into Mexico at Miguel Aleman with husband.

FM 824087 - GEORGE HENRY DE MEN

FM 824082 - SAMUEL THOMAS NORTH, 30 years old, obtained in New Orleans, entered Mexico in Miguel Aleman, 9/22/63, by auto.

FM 824083 - JUDITH MARIE MUTH NORTH, obtained New Orleans, entered Mexico, 9/22/63, through Miguel Aleman

# record of FM 824084 located.

He furnished the names of the following people who entered Mexico around September 26, 1963, and who are from New Orleans:

FM 824102 - LEINU MELVIN PLUCHE, married, 35 years old ☐ ?

FM 824103 - MARIE GRACE PLUCHE MUJURACA, crossed through Miguel Aleman ☐

FM 824150 - JACK CLINTON RODRIGUEZ, 27 years old.

FM 824151 - TERESA ANN KATERI RODRIGUEZ, crossed through Miguel Aleman.

On 11/29/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67  
by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/jmb Date dictated 11/29/63

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## VETO PROMISE BRINGS THANKS

Moreau Says Mayor Is  
Resisting Pressure

Councilman James A. Moreau, author of the ordinance requiring motorcycle riders to wear helmets, thanked Mayor Victor H. Schiro Saturday for the mayor's statement that he will veto a revised ordinance passed by the City Council Thursday.

Schiro announced Friday that Monday he will veto the revised ordinance, which would exempt motorcycle riders 21 years of age or over from a requirement that they wear helmets. The requirement and a height limitation on handlebars were contained in Moreau's ordinance, which the council passed Feb. 24.

"Frankly, I believe Mayor Schiro's veto of this ordinance not only indicates the recognition for the need of the original ordinance, but indicates his resistance to pressure by small groups which may have influenced some of the councilmen to revise the original ordinance," Moreau said.

"Even though this may be a small detail of an important



EADS POITEVENT

has been named chairman of the Special Prospects Solicitation Group for the fall campaign of the United Fund for the Greater New Orleans Area. Milton P. Adler has been named vice-chairman.

"In this matter, I believe it is an indication of Mayor Schiro's desire to give leadership and direction to the City Council which the council itself has not been able to create in the past year," he said.

"I'm looking forward to Mayor Schiro doing this—taking a direct interest in the council's deliberations—more often, and getting down to the business at hand not only on this one issue but on many more to come," Moreau said. "The council and the city can use his leadership and experience . . ."

If the mayor vetoes the ordinance it will be killed, unless five councilmen vote to override his veto. Only four voted for the ordinance.

The Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are on the West Indies island of Hispaniola.

## Box 19106 Not Created in Dallas Till Late 1965

Name in Shaw Notebook  
Not in Directories

Official sources at the Dallas, Tex., post office said Saturday that the post office box numbered 19106 came into existence in late 1965. The number was found in the notebook belonging to Clay L. Shaw, who has been accused by the district attorney's office as participating in a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Prior to 1965, there was no such box listing in Dallas.

The post office box now being used under that number is in the Medical Center Station at Knight and Maple sts. Dallas sources said the area is in Oak Lawn, which is across town from the onetime residences of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

District Atty. Jim Garrison said that Shaw's notebook contained the notation, "Lee Odom, P. O. Box 19106, Dallas, Tex." He said this same notation, "P. O. 19106," was found in a notebook belonging to Oswald and was exhibited in the Warren Commission Report. Garrison contended the "19106" was decoded to provide Ruby's unlisted telephone number.

Dallas newsmen could find no Lee Odom listed in any standard telephone or city directory. Postal officials said it would require a search of files to find who now leases P. O. Box 19106 and this cannot be done until Monday.

Shaw, through his attorney, said late Friday that "Lee Odom" is a business associate.

## Postal Officials Probing Frauds

Fraud schemes perpetrated through the mails are being carefully watched by the Post Office Department, Postmaster A. Frank Fairley stated.

Complaints of alleged mail fraud activities are currently running ahead of the 1966 fiscal year record of 130,457, and this year's total is expected to double the number logged just five years ago.

Some of the most prevalent swindles are aimed at persons with money to invest. Fraudulent real estate developments and phony franchise distributorships are the major examples of this type of scheme, Fairley quoted the Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. In the past five years he said, about 500 real estate promotions have been investigated, resulting in 50 convictions. Public loss was estimated at more than \$50 million.

## HOME HOSPITAL CHIEF TO SPEAK

The Rev. Jack H. Midyett, superintendent of the Methodist Home Hospital here, will be the guest speaker Sunday at 8:30 a. m. at a meeting of the Singleladies of First Methodist Church, 3401 Canal. His topic will be "Ministry to the Unwed Mother."

## Stockholders

The 18th annual meeting of Middle South Utilities, stockholders will be held in New Orleans on Friday, Oct. 1. L. Andrus, president of the company, announced.

The meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in the Jung Hotel.

Andrus said a great age of the company's stockholders is expected to be represented in person at the meeting.

Middle South Utilities is the parent company of Louisiana Power and Light Co., New Orleans Electric Service, Inc. Together, the companies have constructed



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# Credit for CIA Setup Claimed

PRESS A

## Publisher Defends Grants as Successful

NEW YORK (AP) — A California newspaper publisher revealed Sunday that he created the Central Intelligence Agency program to subsidize student, labor and cultural groups.

And, he said, he personally gave United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther \$50,000 in CIA funds to influence West German labor unions.

Reuther immediately replied that on one occasion the UAW had "agreed reluctantly" to transfer the U.S. government funds to supplement U.S. labor union funds being made available to foreign labor unions because those unions were then susceptible to Communist subversion.

Thomas W. Braden, former president of the California Board of Education, a California State College trustee and publisher of the Oceanside Blade-Tribune, wrote in an article in the Saturday Evening Post that without the over-all CIA program, much of Europe, especially Italy and France, "probably would have gone Communist."

Braden wrote in the Post that Victor Reuther, assistant to his brother, Walter, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, "ought to be ashamed of himself" for complaining, according to a Drew Pearson column, that the old American Federation of Labor got money from the CIA, and spent it with "undercover techniques."

### GAVE \$50,000

At Victor's request, Braden wrote, "I went to Detroit one morning and gave Walter \$50,000 in \$50 bills. Victor spent the money, mostly in West Germany, to bolster labor unions there. He tried 'undercover techniques' to keep me from finding out how he spent it. But I had my own 'undercover techniques.'"

Braden added: "In my opinion and that of my peers in the CIA, he spent it with less than perfect wisdom, for the German unions he chose to help weren't seriously short of money and were already anti-Communist."

In a prepared statement, Reuther said in Detroit that after World War II the labor movement in Europe was weak and without resources.



—AP WIREPHOTO.  
THOMAS W. BRADEN

—the international Communist front.

### SEVEN FRONTS

"There were seven of these fronts," Braden said, "all immensely powerful."

He listed them as the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Peace Council, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Organization of Journalists and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The last, he said, so successfully masked its Communist allegiance that "the CIA belonged to it for a time," while others had managed to steal "the great words."

"Years after I left the CIA," he said, "the late United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson told me how he had been outraged when delegates from underdeveloped countries, young men who had come to maturity during the cold war, assumed that anyone who was for 'peace' and 'freedom' and 'justice' must also be for communism."

### OKAYED BY DULLES

The program was approved by Dulles after considerable internal opposition, Braden wrote.

"The money we spent was very little by Soviet standards," he wrote, "but that was reflected in the first rule of our operational plan: 'Limit the money to amounts private organizations can credibly spend.'"

"The other rules were equally obvious: 'Use legitimate, existing organizations; disguise the

cultural achievement and political freedom were interdependent."

CIA agents were planted in such groups as the European Congress for Cultural Freedom, Braden wrote, where they "could not only propose anti-Communist programs but could also suggest ways and means to solve the inevitable budgetary problems. Why not see if the needed money could be obtained from 'American Foundations'?" As the agents knew, the CIA-financed foundations were quite generous when it came to the national interest."

Labor presented the most difficult problem, Braden said. When, in 1947, a Communist-led strike in Paris brought fears of a government takeover Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union organized a non-Communist union, Braden said.

Continued from Sec. 1, Page 6

the AP editors adopted a resolution expressing concern at efforts by the legal profession to "place severe and unrealistic restrictions on the flow of crime news."

"The journalistic profession considers seriously its obligations to be the servant of the peoples' right to know," the resolution stated, "while at the same time balancing the rights of the individual to be protected from injustice in the courts and the processes of law."

The resolution noted that the American Bar Association has proposed to revise its Canon 20 relative to "Fair Trial-Free Press."

### COMMITTEE NAMED

The AP group called for local or state bar associations in Louisiana and Mississippi to "afford responsible representatives of the journalistic profession an opportunity to be

heard in opposition to the implementation of the Revision Canon 20."

Gates, who succeeded Cha Dunagin of the McComb Enterprise-Journal as association president, appointed four editors to a fair trial-free press committee. Named to the committee were Minor; John Pe of the Meridian Star; Mrs. Margaret Dixon of the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, and T. Stacey of the Lake Charles Press.

Gates said a chairman be named later for the committee.

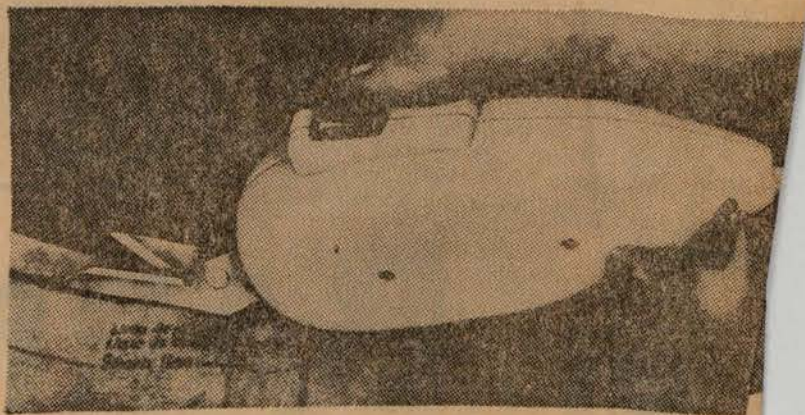
### W. A. HARRIMAN CONDITION

NEW YORK (AP) — Senator at Large W. Averell Harriman, 75, was reported in condition Sunday at Presbyterian Hospital after minor surgery for a hernia repair.

Gifts to Please Mother...

Sunday, May 14th

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$$1+8=9$$

$$9=522$$

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1. Pictures!  
2. Code  
3. Parby XO(CIA)  
4. Frankie

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## Fed Govt involvement at 3 levels

THERE ARE 3 AREAS OF WHICH NOT  
OF FEDERAL CULPABILITY:

- ① Joint operation with Lee Oswald -  
in summer of 1963 (FBI & CIA) ~~with~~  
- and with men committing the assassination;
- ② Concealment of critical evidence  
from the ~~White House~~ American  
people during the inquiry in order to  
cover up role of federal agencies;
- ③ Organized effort to block <sup>any further</sup> ~~present~~  
inquiry at all costs ( ~~abolition of~~  
<sup>financial support and</sup> ~~each~~ encouragement of fugitives  
continued concealment of information, ~~the~~  
initiation of propaganda barrage designed  
to convince news media that the New Orleans  
inquiry is untrue, monitoring of telephone  
lines of all key D.A. personnel & witnesses  
on a 24 hour basis, ~~also~~ <sup>instructing</sup> ~~instructions to~~  
~~other federal~~ agencies to cease cooperating with New  
Orleans D.A.'s office

## General notes

Problem of getting truth from federal employees  
possessing knowledge: facitious reasons of "policy"  
likely to be developed ~~to block inquiry~~ in order to  
prevent them from having to tell the truth.



TO BE CHGD FOR ff:

- ① FEDERAL CHARGES
- ② INCOME TAX EVASION
- ③ SOMETHING INVOLVING  
C. ~~THE~~ MARCELLO

② SHERIDAN TO ARRIVE IN N.O.

③ NAMES IN N.B.C. FEATURE

- ① SERGIO ARACHA
- ② TORRES
- ③

✓